

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND
Journal of the Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

No. 1863.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1852.

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REVIEWS.

Communications made by the Architect and Officers of the British Museum to the Trustees, respecting the Enlargement of the Building of that Institution; and by the Trustees to the Treasury. Printed by order of the House of Commons.

We congratulate the country upon the wisdom of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in having refused for the present to sanction the expenditure of a sum of money for adding to the building of the British Museum. That increased accommodation is needed, and speedily too, for the arrangement of our national Library and the better display of our scientific and art collections, there can be no manner of doubt; and the Government has pledged itself, in its speech from the throne, and in its post-prandial manifestoes, as at the Royal Academy dinner, to see to it. But it is not by blistering and adding to the present structure, agreeably with the recommendation of a few over-zealous and impracticable savans, that this object is to be accomplished. It is useless praying to Jupiter to lift the wheel out of the mire, when it will only sink deeper and deeper in. Before a quarter of a million of the public money, or even the more trifling sum of 56,000*l.*, is expended on this grand national object, a more enlarged and disinterested inquiry should be commissioned. An entirely new order of things should be established in the organization of our national literary, scientific, and art institutions generally, involving more labour of the hands, more systematically and equally distributed, and sounder judgment of the head; and the Government will do well to collect, analyse, and weigh the various opinions from without that the publication of these documents is sure to elicit. As an author is of all persons the least competent to judge of the merits of his book, so the scientific officers of the British Museum are of all persons the least qualified to advise on the broad question of administration. Let us, by all means, have the benefit of their knowledge of the several departments in detail; but save us from the conflicting results of their naturally prejudiced views on the general government. It is all very well to listen to Mr. Panizzi's grandiloquent scheme, occupying some seven folio pages, of building library space in the inner quadrangle; but when Mr. Hawkins quashes it in as many lines, by showing that he would shut out the light from the basements, we find an apt illustration of what we mean. It is with no disrespect to these gentlemen that we criticise their excess of zeal. It is the very love of their respective duties and fitness for their respective offices that disqualify them for a voice in the direction. Upon the political administration of the British Museum the trustees should alone be the judges, and until they consist wholly of such independent and experienced practical men as the two last elected, no sound improvement can be hoped for, and all grants of money should be withheld. Of the mischief arising from a governing body of automaton archbishops and patrons we gave a notable instance (*ante*, p. 64) when considering the appointment of a successor to Mr. König in the mineralogical department. We entreat our readers to refer back for a moment to our account of that matter. Would

any body of men of known scientific acquirements, like Sir Philip Egerton or Sir Roderick Murchison, have sanctioned such a job, or countenanced such a perversion of judgment! The gentleness, the pliability, of the Trustees is evident from the flippant character of some of the Officers' reports. Mr. Panizzi thus pokes his fun at them—"As to the Catalogue, the time will come when there will be no longer any room for it;" and Mr. Hawkins thus reminds them, in his oracular but manly style, of their duty:—

"The theory of the Museum constitution is, that it is governed by a Board of Trustees, from whom emanate all orders: That these orders result from the Trustees consulting with the officers, from whom alone they derive much of the information upon which those orders are grounded: That these orders are chiefly executed by the officers to whose custody and management the different departments are confided.

"The arrangement of the building should correspond with this constitution."

Now it is just the abuse of this theory that has brought the wheel into the mire. Let us turn for information to the Officers' own reports of this great national fix.

The most important department for consideration is the Library, because the increase in the collection of printed books is certain and regular. It averages about 27,000 volumes a year, 16,000 by presents and copyright, and about 11,000 by purchase; and there is not more than a few feet of available space left for their arrangement. The sixteen miles of book-shelves are all but full, and the 'unprotected' keeper, alarmed at this overwhelming torrent of literature, and the futility of his efforts to catalogue it, no sooner prepares a couple of manuscript supplementary catalogues, than, oh! good gracious! they expand several feet. "Space has been found for them this time, but it will be impossible to find any more space in future." To meet this difficulty in part an appeal was contemplated to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to beg of them not to grant so much money for the purchase of books; but the injury and inconvenience that would arise from any such mistaken economy is obvious.

"The difference between an insufficient and a sufficient allowance is so small, so insignificant, as compared with the importance of keeping up the collection, that it does not admit of an argument in its favour. But leaving the credit of the Museum out of the question, arrears constitute an evil which daily increases. The longer arrears are allowed to accumulate, the more difficult it becomes to recover them. The question of arrears applies, of course, most particularly to foreign works; as by the system of bookselling adopted on the Continent, a great number of works go out of circulation in the course of a few years after their publication. Much time and labour are required to ascertain what books have been published after the lapse of a few years, and when this difficulty has been got over there will be many which are no longer to be procured, and those obtained will, in many instances, cost more than they could have been procured for in the first instance. To avoid purchasing duplicates, the catalogues must be searched for every work proposed to be purchased, thus involving great expense and loss of time, both of which are avoided when the selection is made from the catalogues of current publications. These objections apply to modern works. The question of old and rare works, and those which engage the attention of collectors, is no less serious. Vast numbers of these are finding their way not only into establishments like the Bodleian Library, where they are at once and for ever withdrawn from circulation, but abroad, especially to America.

This applies more especially to English publications. If not purchased when they present themselves, the opportunity may not occur again for years; for many it may not occur again at all. And here likewise the true economy is to purchase at once: more than one class of books has doubled in value within the last fifteen years. * * *

"The ill consequences of arrears may be shortly summed up as follows:—Injury to the readers, in not supplying them with what is necessary for their pursuits; injury to the public, in obliging them to pay in the end more than would be necessary if the books were purchased when they presented themselves; and injury to the department, in its reputation, as well as unnecessary labour and anxiety thrown upon its officers generally.

"Ten or twelve years ago there was great dissatisfaction expressed on the part of the public, on account of the deficiencies of the collection of printed books. Great additions were made up to the year 1845, not however to the extent which was required. In consequence of Mr. Panizzi's reports on the state of the library, laid before Parliament by Government in 1846, a large sum of money was granted, to be continued for some years, to supply deficiencies. This was done to an unprecedented extent during 1846, 1847, and 1848, but a proportionate provision was not made for accommodation immediately available. The public, who knew that books were in the Museum not accessible to readers, became dissatisfied with the management of the library. Room having been provided since, all the books in the house have been made available, but now there is no more room for the continued supply of deficiencies, and in a short time the old dissatisfaction about deficiencies will revive."

For Reading Room more space is undoubtedly wanted, but we incline to think that more strictness should be observed in the admission of readers. It is hard to judge of an author, or of an industrious compiler, by his coat and general bearing, but we cannot help thinking that there are too many idlers among those who frequent the reading-room, and men whose tastes might be as readily satisfied in some third or fourth-rate library. We think the reading-room of the British Museum might be very advantageously relieved by the establishment in some convenient locality of a free library of popular books for the working-classes and for unprofessional readers. It may be inferred, too, that there are some even worse than idlers, for Mr. Panizzi says, "mutilations and thefts have of late become not uncommon."

The next department in official order is that of manuscripts, under the care of Sir Frederic Madden. The accession of these is very uncertain, and the increase of the collection, contained at present in 124 wall-presses and ten table-presses, depends much upon the amount of funds granted for that purpose. To show how injurious to the value of a national collection are restrictions of space and parsimony of means, we may quote the following:—

"If money had been always forthcoming, the number of the manuscripts acquired during the last fifteen years might have been more than doubled. The collections that have passed into other hands, namely, Sir Robert Chambers's Sanscrit manuscripts, Sir William Ouseley's Persian, Bruce's Ethiopic and Arabic, Michaelis' Hebrew, Libri's Italian, French, Latin, and miscellaneous, Barrois' French and Latin, as well as the Stowe collection of Anglo-Saxon, Irish, and English manuscripts, might all have been united together in the Museum; and in Sir F. Madden's humble opinion they ought to have been so united. The liberality of the Treasury becomes very small when compared with the expenditure of individuals; and Lord Ashburnham, during the last ten years, has paid nearly as large a sum for MSS. as has been expended on the

national collection since the Museum was first founded."

Mr. Hawkins's department of Art and Antiquities requires a larger amount of space than even the Library, and this we have already proposed (*ante* p. 642) should be removed to the new National Gallery. Mr. Hawkins states that "the arrangement of the rooms is extremely inconvenient, and a new set of rooms more convenient ought to be provided." Could there be a finer opportunity of considering the matter than in the construction of the new National Gallery, to say nothing of this more appropriate arrangement of the marbles and sculptures? while the very removal of them from the British Museum would go far towards making up the space that a quarter of a million is now required to purchase. How the spirit of Cuvier, which is now brooding over the mustiness of the cellar, would rejoice to find such a grand area as the new Gallery of Antiquities for the collections of Osteology and Comparative Anatomy! The accessions of art-antiquities during the last few years have been enormous, but they are irregular and uncertain, and who can tell but that during the next few years many more may be added of those treasures which are among the most glorious trophies of our country's zeal. Not only is the large space even now allotted to these inadequate for their proper display, but the additions proposed by the Trustees will not give what is wanted. Mr. Hawkins has set his mind upon demolishing all the houses, thirty-five in number, along the north side of Bloomsbury-street, round the corner of Charlotte-street, and up the whole east side of Bedford-square, for the increase of his department alone! Give him the 250,000*l.* and away with him to the National Gallery.

"After the acquisition of the Hamilton Vases, no opportunity of largely increasing the collection occurred till the Canino excavations opened a new mine, from whence more than half of our present collection has been derived. To an accidental stumbling over a stone, we owe our acquisition of the greater part of the Lycian sculptures. A political crisis gave us the Halicarnassian sculptures, which, though known to exist, were for many years utterly inaccessible.

"The Assyrian researches have poured into the Museum a collection of interesting objects, requiring a large extent of space, from a district to which no one looked for such accessions; and from other districts in the same country further acquisitions may be expected. There can scarcely be a doubt that in Asia Minor many valuable treasures of art are still buried under the soil, which future adventurers may bring to light. A late French acquisition leads to the hope that some interesting Jewish remains may enrich European museums.

"The present possessions of the Museum are in almost every room crowded together, and piled over each other like goods in a warehouse, and it is almost impossible to attempt correct classification, or satisfactory arrangement, which shall be instructive to visitors, or to isolate in any degree those objects to which it is desirable to direct particular attention.

"The Egyptian collection of large objects will conveniently fill double the space it at present occupies, and the smaller objects require expansion in an almost similar proportion, and more than one collection, the fruits of several years of active zeal and happy opportunities, are about to be offered for sale.

"For the Assyrian sculptures it can scarcely be said that any accommodation is provided. The small narrow galleries into which it is at present proposed to thrust them are too small even to receive those at present in the Museum, and utterly inadequate for the reception of those now on their

passage. As to arrangement and proper explanation of them, it is quite out of the question.

"In the Elgin room portions of the frieze are placed in double rows, to the great detriment of the general effect and proper understanding of the composition; and casts of such sculptures as have been discovered of late years at Athens will be obtained, and require additional space.

"The Lycian room is crowded inconveniently, and works of various styles and periods are mingled together, to the great confusion of visitors.

"The two rooms between the Board room and the Lycian room it is proposed to appropriate to Roman sculpture, but they are quite unfit for the purpose; they are generally very dark, and do not afford even tolerable light for more than about eight or ten objects.

"For Etruscan monuments, for terra cottas, tessellated pavements, &c., &c., there is not any provision whatever.

"For all monuments connected with our vast Eastern empire, of which it is an opprobrium that we have not a very extensive collection, no provision whatever has been made; neither is there for Mexican monuments, and various other miscellaneous objects.

"For the various collections exhibited upstairs there is, but only for the present, sufficient space, except for the Ethnographical collections, which are packed closely together, without the possibility of exhibiting them."

Mr. Carpenter's department of Prints and Drawings, belonging also to Art, should likewise be drafted off to the National Gallery. The Library would gain a large additional room by this removal, and opportunity would be afforded to Mr. Carpenter of carrying out his interesting design of forming a Gallery of Framed Prints.

The twin keepers of the Zoological collections, recent and fossil, have little to tell us, except that the most important of their specimens are kept in the cellar:—

"British Museum, 11 February, 1852.

"Mr. Gray and Mr. Waterhouse beg to report to the Trustees that they hope if any new building should be undertaken, that space would be found for the exhibition of the collection of skeletons of vertebrated animals. The exhibition of this collection is of the greatest importance to the progress of zoological and palæontological science, first for the scientific arrangement and determination of the genera and species of recent vertebrated animals; and, secondly, for the determination and identification of the fossil species. Mr. Gray and Mr. Waterhouse further beg to observe that they believe that such a collection is very interesting to the general visitors, and most instructive, as enabling them to understand the fossil remains; and it is also of great importance to the artists, as it would assist them to draw the different animals on true principles. These facts were proved to Mr. Gray and Mr. Waterhouse by the number of inquiries that are made after the few skulls which were formerly exhibited in the first room of the northern Zoological Gallery, and the number of persons who now daily come to consult the collection in the basement for scientific purposes, and are also assured of the popular desire of seeing such a collection by the number of persons who visit the celebrated Osteological Museum of Paris and Leyden, where it is of as great interest as the stuffed collections."

For a more particular account of these specimens, and of the want of a public exhibition of comparative anatomy, we may refer to an admirable letter in our journal of last year ('L. G.' 1851, p. 870), addressed to us from Paris by the eminent naturalist Deshayes, whose services, we are glad to hear, have been for a time secured to this department. A suggestive letter on the British Museum, signed F.R.S., in our journal for the week previous, is also worth perusing.

Mr. Brown anticipates want of space in the botanical department, but as the herbarium is not of much attractive interest to the general public, a display of dried plants is dispensed with; and we only refer to it for the sake of again urging the removal thither of the very interesting museum of economic botany founded by Sir William Hooker at Kew.

Before concluding our review of the officers' reports, we must state in justice to the architect, that the recommendations of Mr. Sydney Smirke, on the question of enlarging the building, are reasonable and unobtrusive, while they are made in a proper spirit with a view to meet the demands of the occasion.

Our national institutions of science, art, and manufactures, as we have already shown (*ante*, p. 642), and we rejoice in having the support of our more powerful, practical, and not over-scientific contemporary, *The Times*, require to be considered together, and we may as well repeat here our suggestions for this object. The six following heads appear to us sufficiently to embrace what is needed:—

1. The British Museum, including the library, with a classed as well as an alphabetical catalogue; the scientific collections of recent objects, arranged both systematically and geographically; the collections of osteology and comparative anatomy, at present mixed up with the professional collections of the College of Surgeons; the fossil and mineral collections, including those of the Museum of Practical Geology, arranged stratigraphically; and the collections of economic botany from Kew; with a Professoriate for the purposes of practical and scientific teaching.

2. A National Gallery, to include the pictures, sculptures, ancient and modern, prints, coins, medals, &c., from the Museum, the works of the Royal Academy and the Museum of Practical Art, with a Professoriate.

3. An Industrial College of Mechanical Art and Manufactures, with a Professoriate, including the Government School of Mines and the Institution of Civil Engineers.

4. A Scientific Institute, for the concentration of the chartered Societies and their Libraries, their collections being transferred to the British Museum.

5. A Literary Institute of Modern and Oriental Literature, Statistics, &c.

6. An Antiquarian Institute, including the collections of general antiquities from the British Museum, with accommodation for the different Archæological Societies and their libraries.

If any doubt the practicableness, for none will doubt the advantage, of such a change, in the hands of able counsellors and workmen, let him look to what is being done at this moment by the Crystal Palace Company. We can assure our readers that some of the contemplated departments of art and science in this spirited undertaking are being prepared with an amount of activity and research that should make our museum *savans* look to their laurels. The truth is, the British Museum staff of keepers and assistants requires to be increased, and to be better organized. If there were an efficient number of assistants in the library we should hear no more nonsense about the difficulties of constructing and printing a classed catalogue; and if, as has been suggested, the title of every book were represented by a moveable stereotype, we might have a new edition of it printed every year. Will it be believed, after our experience of the getting-up of the 'Great Exhibition Catalogue' or the 'Post

Office Directory,' that this is beyond the limit of human skill! We will undertake to say that Mr. Henry G. Bohn, or any other bibliographer of enterprising business habits, would not find the difficulties that present themselves to the troubled mind of Mr. Panizzi. We believe, however, it is not so much the individual as the system that is at fault. We respect the man, but are forced to abuse him *ex officio*. He is not furnished with adequate power to overcome difficulties, and dwells in a state of worry enough to paralyse the energies and stimulate abortion in the views of the stoutest heart. His views are either too large or too small,—mounting at one time to an impossible elaboration of letter A, (and we are assured that letter B is on the stocks,) despairing at another of finding room for even a supplementary list of the current addenda; and while Cambridge students are complaining in the daily newspapers of not being able to find established works on mathematics, the zealous keeper is intent on summoning some unlucky publisher to the felons' bar of Bow Street for the non-delivery of a sixpenny pamphlet. It is so in a greater or less degree in every department of the Museum. Both the sagacity and the labour of the Museum want strengthening. Treasures accumulate to overflowing, and the officers are chloroformed by an *embarras de richesses*. Discipline nods to sleep; and confusion, like an insidious fungus, clamours for more room.

Three Years in Europe; or Places I have Seen and People I have Met. By William Wells Brown, a Fugitive Slave. With a Memoir of the Author, by W. Farmer, Esq. C. Gilpin.

The appearance of this book is too remarkable a literary event to pass without notice. We have read many brief compositions by negroes, but this narrative of travels by a fugitive slave is the first volume of the kind that has been published in England. At the moment when attention in this country is being so much directed to the state of the coloured people of America the book appears with additional advantage. If nothing else were attained by its publication, it is well to have another striking proof of the capability of negro intellect. We are much pleased with the modest yet manly tone of the preface, in which the author, after expressing his consciousness of the many faults to be found in the book, says, "It may not be too much for me to ask the reader kindly to remember, that the author was a slave in one of the southern states of America, until he had attained the age of twenty years; and that the education he has acquired was by his own exertions, he never having had a day's schooling in his life." The introductory memoir, written by Mr. William Farmer, one of the most judicious as well as generous of British philanthropists, is ample guarantee for the trustworthiness of the author's statements. A narrative of his life has already been very widely circulated in this country, and has been serviceable in sustaining the strong anti-slavery feeling of Englishmen. With all the concealment, and perhaps improvement in the treatment of slaves, rendered necessary by the spirit of the age, the story of William Wells Brown presents some of the darkest scenes of American slavery—the rending of families, the lash, the hunting with bloodhounds, and other cruelties with which Euro-

peans are familiar. Sometimes there are kind masters even in the worst districts, one of whom, the editor and proprietor of the 'St. Louis Times,' was the best master William had, and allowed him opportunity of getting some education. But in general his lot was a hard one, as is that of most negroes in a country where one of the principles of political economy is, that it is more profitable to work up a slave on a plantation by cheap food and excessive labour, than to obtain a lengthened remuneration by moderate work and humane treatment. Of the author's adventures during slavery, his unsuccessful attempts at escape, his at length reaching Canada, and being generously received by a member of the Society of Friends, Mr. Wells Brown, whose name he thenceforth assumed, and of his subsequent course in America and Europe, an outline is given in Mr. Farmer's memoir. For several years before coming to Europe he was engaged as a lecturing agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, till the passing of the Fugitive Slave Act rendered it unsafe for him to remain in the United States. Mr. Brown came to England in 1849, since which time he has made many public appearances as a lecturer and otherwise in different parts of the kingdom. At the Peace Congress, held at Paris, his reception was flattering, and at the conclusion of his speech he was warmly greeted by the leading men in the Assembly. By M. de Tocqueville, the minister for foreign affairs, and other public men, he was received with marked attention. These things are worthy of note, because it is well to take every occasion of pointing out the contrast of European and American feeling as to coloured men. Mr. Brown tells a characteristic anecdote of this Paris meeting. One of his American fellow-passengers across the Atlantic, who, he says, "would not have shaken hands with him on board with a pair of tongs," seeing his position at the Paris meeting, came up hat in hand to beg an introduction to Victor Hugo, Emile de Girardin, and other notables who were in Mr. Brown's company. The manner in which Africans of intelligence and worth are received in Europe is the best practical protest that can be made against the cruel prejudices of the American citizens.

The places seen by the author will have more interest for Transatlantic readers than for those to whom they are in this country familiar, his descriptions having been given first in letters to some friends in the United States. But the accounts of people that he met form a more striking part of the book, as one always likes to observe the impressions of an intelligent stranger as to those whose names are distinguished. Out of many sketches we select two or three which will afford an idea of his shrewdness of observation and power of description. At Oxford he met with Dr. Pusey:—

"His personal appearance is anything but that of one who is the leader of a growing and powerful party in the church. He is rather under the middle size, and is round shouldered, or rather stoops. His profile is more striking than his front face, the nose being very large and prominent. As a matter of course, I expected to see a large nose, for all great men have them. He has a thoughtful and somewhat sullen brow, a firm and somewhat pensive mouth, a cheek pale, thin, and deeply furrowed. A monk fresh from the cloisters of Tintern Abbey, in its proudest days, could scarcely have made a more ascetic and solemn appearance than did Dr. Pusey on this occasion. He is not apparently above forty-five, or at most fifty years

of age, and his whole aspect renders him an admirable study for an artist. Dr. Pusey's style of preaching is cold and tame, and one looking at him would scarcely believe that such an apparently uninteresting man could cause such an eruption in the Church as he has. I was glad to find that a coloured young man was among the students at Oxford."

The sketch of Thomas Carlyle, and the estimate of his character and works, are good and just. Returning one day in an omnibus with a friend from the Crystal Palace in 1851—

"I had scarcely taken my seat, when my friend, who was seated opposite me, with looks and gesture informed me that we were in the presence of some distinguished person. I eyed the countenances of the different persons, but in vain, to see if I could find any one who by his appearance showed signs of superiority over his fellow-passengers. I had given up the hope of selecting the person of note, when another look from my friend directed my attention to a gentleman seated in the corner of the omnibus. He was a tall man with strongly-marked features, hair dark and coarse. There was a slight stoop of the shoulder—that bend which is almost always a characteristic of studious men. But he wore upon his countenance a forbidding and disdainful frown, that seemed to tell one that he thought himself better than those about him. His dress did not indicate a man of high rank; and had we been in America, I would have taken him for an Ohio farmer.

"While I was scanning the features and general appearance of the gentleman, the omnibus stopped and put down three or four of the passengers, which gave me an opportunity of getting a seat by the side of my friend, who, in a low whisper, informed me that the gentleman whom I had been eyeing so closely, was no less a person than Thomas Carlyle. I had read his 'Hero-worship,' and 'Past and Present,' and had formed a high opinion of his literary abilities. But his recent attack upon the emancipated people of the West Indies, and his laborious article in favour of the re-establishment of the lash and slavery, had created in my mind a dislike for the man, and I almost regretted that we were in the same omnibus. In some things, Mr. Carlyle is right; but in many he is entirely wrong. As a writer, Mr. Carlyle is often monotonous and extravagant. He does not exhibit a new view of nature, or raise insignificant objects into importance, but generally takes common-place thoughts and events, and tries to express them in stronger and statelier language than others. He holds no communion with his kind, but stands alone without mate or fellow. He is like a solitary peak, all access to which is cut off. He exists not by sympathy, but by antipathy. Mr. Carlyle seems chiefly to try how he shall display his own powers, and astonish mankind, by starting new trains of speculation, or by expressing old ones so as not to be understood. He cares little what he says, so as he can say it differently from others. To read his works is one thing, to understand them is another. If any one thinks that I exaggerate, let him sit for an hour over 'Sartor Resartus,' and if he does not rise from its pages, place his three or four dictionaries on the shelf, and say I am right, I promise never again to say a word against Thomas Carlyle. He writes one page in favour of Reform, and ten against it. He would hang all prisoners to get rid of them, yet the inmates of the prisons and workhouses are better off than the poor.' His heart is with the poor; yet the blacks of the West Indies should be taught, that if they will not raise sugar and cotton by their own free will, 'Quashy should have the whip applied to him.' He frowns upon the reformatory speakers upon the boards of Exeter Hall, yet he is the prince of reformers. He hates heroes and assassins, yet Cromwell was an angel, and Charlotte Corday a saint. He scorns everything, and seems to be tired of what he is by nature, and tries to be what he is not."

At Sheffield, Mr. Brown saw the venerable

poet, James Montgomery, who received him with much cordiality. At Ambleside, he visited Miss Martineau, of whose cottage at "The Knoll" there is a graphic description:—

"Miss M. is very deaf, and always carries in her left hand a trumpet; and I was not a little surprised on learning from her that she had never enjoyed the sense of smell, and only on one occasion the sense of taste, and that for a single moment. Miss M. is loved with a sort of idolatry by the people of Ambleside, and especially the poor, to whom she gives a course of lectures every winter gratuitously. She finished her last course the day before our arrival."

The accounts of the Frenchmen of note who were at the Peace Congress are written with spirit; and the chapter on American orators, the chief place among whom is given to Wendell Phillips, will be read with interest by Englishmen. Altogether Mr. Brown has written a pleasing and amusing volume. Contrasted with the caricature and bombast of his white countryman Mr. Willis's descriptions of 'People he has met,' a comparison suggested by the similarity of the title, it is both in intellect and in style a superior performance, and we are glad to bear this testimony to the literary merit of a work by a negro author.

Reuben Medlicott; or, the Coming Man.

By M. W. Savage, Esq., Author of 'The Bachelor of the Albany.' 3 Vols. Chapman and Hall.

WHATEVER faults belong to this book, the reader will not find it dull or commonplace. The author of 'Reuben Medlicott' writes as one who knows something of life; there is freshness and variety in the tale, and the book has at the same time a useful moral in it, which is more than can be said of many works of fiction. The story of 'Reuben' is intended to illustrate a remark quoted as from La Bruyère, so shrewd a judge of character: "Il est propre à tout, disent ses amis; ce qui signifie toujours qu'il n'a pas plus de talent pour une chose que pour une autre; ou, en autres termes, qu'il n'est propre à rien." Our first extract shall be from the last page of the book, in which the moral of the tale is happily pointed out—

"A very short time since, two students of the same college where Reuben Medlicott received his university education, sauntering late one summer evening on the banks of their famous stream, observed a melancholy man, with a frame broken down more by grief and malady than by years, his cheek hollow, his eye dim, and his lip quivering, moving feebly beneath the willows. Something intellectual in his countenance, faded and worn as it was, together with an air of distinction about him, the remains of former consequence, whether real or imaginary, excited their curiosity and tempted them to address him. Feebly, but politely, he received and even encouraged their advances, evidently pleased to talk and perhaps flattered by their willingness to listen. He inquired about their studies, then spoke about his own formerly; began by relating his college recollections, and at length proceeded to unfold the history of his life. He surprised them by the abundance of his knowledge of many subjects, and even professions; delighted them by the variety and often the brilliancy of his language; perplexed them by the extent of his experiences as a lawyer, an author, a traveller, a politician, a divine. They marvelled, as he talked, who the man could be; seemingly possessing every talent and all accomplishments, yet wandering there forlorn, needy, and unknown. The mood of his narration changed often; now it was calm, now excited, but most frequently it was

in a tone of deep pathos, as if there was always some regret uppermost, some painful emotion even when he recalled his triumphs. At length he stopped suddenly in his tale, and, leaning on his staff, regarded his hearers earnestly, and bade them mark his counsel, for it was the province of age to instruct youth.

"'I have excited your admiration, young men,' he said, 'while I only merit your compassion. You see in me a single example of what little is to be done in this busy world, by much knowledge, much talent, much ambition, nay, even by much activity, without singleness of aim and steadiness of purpose. For want of these two undazzling qualities, my life has been a broken promise and a perpetual disappointment.'"

Poor Reuben! a strange, yet not impossible course, in these our changeful times, he had, from the time of leaving his father's quiet vicarage of Underwood, till he went back to lie in the churchyard where he played as a child. His boy-life and his school-days fill up the first volume, in which the author manages to say much to the point on the subject of education. In the educational ideas of the vicar and of his wife, the two extremes of the 'classic' and the 'liberal' systems are described. The following passage hints at both views, and also introduces Dean Wyndham, the most amusing and best drawn character in the novel:—

"When Master Reuben came into the world you may imagine with what intense anxiety a woman like Mrs. Medlicott must have watched the growth of his little faculties. To prepare herself to preside properly over his early instruction, she went through a course of study that would frighten many a hard-working scholar of the Universities; and she laid down a course of reading for her husband also, but she might as well have spared herself the trouble, for the Vicar had no original views whatever upon the subject of education, and thought John Locke had said everything that was to be said about it. There was, however, one point in which the parents were agreed—namely, in praying that Reuben, when arrived at years of maturity, would take after his grandfather rather than his father. The Vicar had an extraordinary and almost servile veneration for Dean Wyndham, who was in his eyes the greatest divine and almost the greatest man in England. He had written profoundly when a very young man upon some abstruse mathematical subjects; later in life he had published a learned commentary on the Dialogues of Plato; and he was now, in his green and vigorous old age, hurling his thunderbolts at the Church of Rome, and rousing the Protestant spirit of the country to resist the admission of Roman Catholics into the legislature. Nor ought it perhaps to be left altogether out of account that the Dean was supposed (as we have already intimated) to have pretty fair prospects of advancement to a bishopric, which could not but be a joyful event to all his kindred and connexions in holy orders.

"Happy it unquestionably would have been for the Vicar's son, had some hard-headed man like Doctor Wyndham been the director of his studies and the mould of his character. For the early education of our hero was a curious hash of all conceivable methods, systems, theories, and régimes. In short there was no system in it at all, or it had the defects and inconveniences of all systems. This misfortune would probably not have befallen him, had either the Vicar or his wife ruled the roast, for then the ideas of one or the other would have prevailed, and something like a system, right or wrong, would have been the result; but the energies of this respectable couple were so nearly balanced that neither had the ascendancy for any considerable length of time; now the father was supreme, now the mother had her way; in fact the scale of authority and influence went up and down like a game of see-saw played by two urchins in a saw-pit. When Mr. Medlicott was up, Latin and Greek went up with him, grammar and prosody,

Alexander, Scipio, Scylla and Charybdis. When the mother's end of the beam was aloft, came the turn of modern languages and what she called the arts and sciences; a splash of French, an occasional twist at German, sometimes even a bout of geology and astronomy, and every now and then a great hullabulloo for a few days about arithmetic. Mrs. Medlicott had a crotchet in her head, (which she got from the phrenologists, who were great oracles with her,) that as the organs or the faculties were many in number, the provisions or exercises for them ought to be equally numerous; in fact that the best system of instruction was the most diffused and multifarious. Mr. Medlicott, on the other hand, was all for concentration; and each had a copious collection of authorities and dogmas, 'wise saws and modern instances,' in support of the doctrine that each held. Thus the boy was in fact pulled backwards and forwards, from one parent to the other, the lessons of neither making an impression of much value or permanence; except that between them both he early laid in a wonderful stock of words and phrases, the foundation of the character he subsequently acquired as a talker of the first magnitude."

There is a passage of clever satire also, where Reuben, on going to Finchley School at Hereford, is unpacking his box in the presence of an elder boy, who wondered what he could want with so many books. His mother had put them in, and the dialogue between the two boys as the titles were read is cleverly conceived. For instance, there was one book about geology, the object of which Reuben endeavoured to explain to his companion, Winning:—

"'It seems much the same as geography, by your account of it,' said Winning. 'We do not neglect that at Finchley; but, of course, we have nothing to do with anything but the ancient world—Attica, Asia Minor, the Islands in the Ægean Sea; we learn all about them of course.'"

"'And nothing about America,' cried Reuben, with subdued amazement, 'or the British dominions in India?'"

"'This is not a mercantile school, Medlicott; it's a classical school. We have nothing to do with America or India. I suppose they read about India in the East India College.'"

"'That's very odd,' said Reuben. 'I thought every part of the world was equally deserving of study.'"

The second volume carries Reuben through college, and leaves him a poor, but ambitious barrister in London. The power of fluent speaking was the only accomplishment he carried with him from Cambridge. A clever chapter on the choice of a profession gives reasons for his choice of the law rather than of medicine or of the church. But of legal study and solid knowledge of his profession there was little prospect with his volatile and versatile talents:—

"It was a pity that talking was not a profession. Mr. Medlicott would have embraced it with ardour, and soon obtained the degree of a doctor. But a man must talk with some authority, or he will not long have an audience to hearken to him; in fact, he must procure a license to talk from one of the learned professions; or, if he desires to talk in parliament, he must obtain a warrant from some portion of the public, which in Reuben's time was as purchasable as a horse or a debenture; nor are we yet grown so desperately virtuous as not to buy and sell the same desirable privilege occasionally. The first person to put the senate into Mr. Medlicott's head was not his mother, to do her justice; it was Mr. Broad, the cutler, who, being a rapturous admirer of eloquence, as well as an ardent Protestant, had formed such an exalted opinion of Reuben's powers since his speech at the 'tremendous demonstration,' that he rambled about Chichester all day long, lamenting to everybody he met that such an extraordinary and highly

gifted young man was not in the proper place for him."

Having gained notoriety by his harangues at Protestant demonstrations and Polish sympathy meetings, Reuben is actually returned one of the members for his native town of Chichester. Of his eccentric parliamentary career, becoming at length one of O'Connell's tail as member for Blarney, and his subsequent life as an ex-M.P., a Quaker preacher, and ultimately a disappointed useless hanger-on of society, ending his days in obscurity and poverty, the third volume gives the details. He had married the daughter of a Quaker schoolmistress in his father's village, at the outset of his professional life in London, after having been disappointed in a first love for a girl, who became the third wife of his grandfather, Dean Wyndham. A portionless wife and three children did not diminish his difficulties; and when he died his family were left to the mercy of relations and the charity of strangers.

Of the characters in the novel we have said the Dean is the best drawn. In his counsels to Reuben Medlicott much sensible and just thought is conveyed by the author. For example, in conversing one day about public speaking:—

"'But, sir,' said Reuben, 'speaking of Homer's *Thersites*, is not that a very effective speech which he makes in the first book of the *Iliad*?'"

"'Very effective,' muttered the Dean, 'but only in bringing down the staff of Ulysses upon the speaker's shoulders. Homer makes *Thersites* the representative of talent without worth, eloquence without character. Pope well observes that had Ulysses made the same speech, the troops would have sailed that night for Greece. Character is to an individual what position is to a general. The world asks who a man is before it gives him an audience, or at least before it hears him a second time. We must not only take thought what we say, but from whence we say it. Even in society, the prosperity of a jest depends upon the consideration of the man who makes it, often upon his place at the table. Young men ought to reflect upon this, and take more pains to make themselves respected than admired.'"

The Dean's moral advices are always excellent, and the general tone of his mind may be gathered from the title of a sermon, which dropped from his hat into the well in the vicar's garden, 'On the Office and Authority of Conscience in the Moral Constitution of Man.' Alas for human nature! the Protestant Dean 'ratted' at the Catholic emancipation crisis, and was made a bishop. This sermon, fished up from the well, was read long after by the dull but pious vicar to his rural flock. It so happened that the Lord Chancellor was on a visit that week to the lord of the manor, and thought the sermon the best he had heard in his life. Useful results followed from these incidents, for which we must refer to the story.

There is much liveliness and vigour in Mr. Savage's style, the dialogues being well sustained, and some of the descriptive passages admirable. Such pictures as that of "evening in an English village," in the opening chapter of the third volume, few writers of the present day could excel. We dislike much, however, the attempted smartness of the arguments prefixed to the different books, and there is a tendency to caricature and exaggeration at times in the story itself. We advise Mr. Savage to keep to sober simplicity of style. He writes best when not straining after effect. But, apart from the style, 'Reuben Medlicott' deserves to be read, as being a

good practical sermon on the scripture words—"Reuben, unstable as water, thou shalt not excel," a truth as applicable to daily life as to higher concerns.

Rambles and Scrambles in North and South America. By Edward Sullivan, Esq. Bentley.

[Second Notice.]

WE have now some very different New-World scenes to interest the reader. Leaving the prairie tribes of Red Indians, Mr. Sullivan and his companions steamed down the Mississippi to the gambling, drinking, and slave-selling city of New Orleans, and after a fortnight's stay, sailed in a small barque across the Gulf of Mexico to the Havana. No sooner had the author set foot upon the Cuban capital when he found himself amid a more genial state of things, gladdened with all the liveliness and gaiety of Spanish life. He was especially impressed with the substantial aspect of its granite harbour, with its quays and wharfs, with the mercantile bustle of its streets, and with a ride by rail through seventy miles of luxuriant tropical vegetation. It was a novelty indeed to be rattling along at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour, between hedges of flowering aloes, and groves of stately palm and cocoanut trees.

The ladies of Cuba lead an indolent and easy life, never dressing till after midday, and employing their time chiefly in going to mass and to the opera:—

"The opera is really first-rate, and the house, the most beautiful one I have seen in all respects; it holds five or six thousand people, nearly as large as the Queen's Theatre in London. The fronts of the boxes are open brass-work, and are divided from each other in the same way, which gives the house a wonderfully light appearance. The pit is composed entirely of stalls, and very comfortable ones too. The ladies promenade behind the boxes between the acts, and their lords smoke their cigarettos. There was a very good corps artistique during the winter 1850, 1851. *Milles*, *Steffanoni*, *Bozzio*—the latter not known in Europe, but very good—*Salvi*, *Marini*, *Bettini*, and a very good orchestra, the whole under the direction of *Bottesini*, the miraculous performer on the biggest of all big fiddles, one of the most extraordinary instrumentalists since the days of *Paganini*. A Cuban audience is the most enthusiastic I ever saw, applauding and encoring in the most reckless manner. They throw pigeons decked with ribbons without end on the stage to their favourites, and as most of the pigeons have doubloons tied under their wings, the attention is appreciated. It used to be a great amusement, sitting in the boxes and watching the swells in the stalls, with their baskets full of pigeons. I have seen as many as twenty or thirty on the stage at once."

What a contrast to prairie life in the far west is presented by the beautiful Queen of the Antilles:—

"Nothing can exceed the charm and beauty of a moonlight night in the tropics. The delicious coolness of the atmosphere after the oppressive heat of the day; the perfect stillness which reigns everywhere; the soft pale light of a moon which casts a shadow scarcely less brilliant or less clearly defined than does our summer's sun in England; the sea itself trembling with silver light; the soft warm breeze murmuring among the leaves of the cocoa and the palm, as though nature sighed in her repose—(not my own simile, I believe)—all combine to render the hours between nine and twelve the most enjoyable it is possible to conceive. The 'Opera Economica,' or regimental band, used to play every evening from nine till twelve, in the square before the government-house, called the Plaza d'Armas; the square itself was usually

thronged with ladies and gentlemen sauntering along, or sitting under the palms and bananas listening to the music; while the road surrounding it was filled with *volantes* with their lovely occupants in evening costume, their black hair usually ornamented with a single crimson or white flower, making the most of those matchless eyes and speaking fans, which only the Habanera knows how to manœuvre to perfection."

Before leaving Havana we must find room for Mr. Sullivan's account of a strange mode of exhibiting the dead:—

"There is a curious custom at the Havana, of laying out bodies in state during the night before burial. They are placed close to the open window fronting the street, on a couch raised four or five feet from the ground. The corpse is surrounded with high wax tapers, and the whole room illuminated. Frequently, when returning from a *tertulia* or a ball, I have been startled by seeing the fixed and rigid features of some old gentleman or lady, dressed in their best attire, and apparently reclining before the window. It used to appear an unnecessary mockery of death, dressing out a corpse in a new suit of clothes, with tight patent leather boots and white neckcloth. I remember one night in particular, I was returning home through one of the bye-streets, when, seeing the lower windows of a house illuminated, and concluding there was a body lying in state, I went towards it. There, close to the window, so close that I could have touched it through the bars, lay the body of a young girl about fifteen years of age. She was dressed as for a ball, with flowers in her hair, and white satin shoes on her feet; her hands crossed on her breast, her eyes closed, and her mouth slightly opened; and altogether her face and expression was one of the most beautiful I have ever seen."

Mr. Sullivan now parted from his travelling companions, and accepted the invitation of a member of the Royal Yacht Society to join him in a cruise through the Antilles down to the Spanish Main. The yacht *Ariel* was a trim schooner of 120 tons measurement, with a crew of thirteen hands, including cook and steward, and great was the astonishment of the islanders, on the sight of this beautiful craft, at the nautical propensities of English gentlemen. Visits to Barbadoes and Tobago afford material of interest which we reluctantly pass to make room for a few notes on Guayana. Arriving at the northern border of the great South American continent, Mr. Sullivan landed at Georgetown:—

"As four of the great aboriginal races of the world are to be found perfectly pure and untainted at Georgetown, it would be almost impossible to name a place where the same facility exists for contrasting their appearance and endowments. There you see the mild, inoffensive Indian from the forests of the Essequibo or the Pomeroon, his dress as scanty, his weapons as primitive, and his manner of life as simple, as they were four hundred, or very probably four thousand years ago. He is not more domesticated now than he was then, and he avoids the haunts of civilization almost as much as he would the bushmaster of his native wilderness; he only pays an occasional visit to the European towns, to sell his parrots and monkeys, his letter-wood or vanilla, in order to have a debauch on 'soapy,' or new rum, or perhaps to buy some beads or paint for his wife. Standing close to him, and almost double his size, you see a fine specimen of ebony, his thick lips, closely curled hair, brawny form and tattooed face, showing that he comes from some of the warlike tribes of the interior of Africa, brought over either as a slave or enlisted as a soldier. Near to him, again, you see the cringing form of some Hindoo mendicant, who, though shipped from his native country under an express engagement of working, thinks it more profitable, or even a matter of duty, to follow the occupation of beggar, the hereditary profession, probably, of his caste: whilst bustling about and

hurrying, even in this sweltering climate, you see white-jacketed and straw-hatted members of nearly every one of the European families. There is some slight similarity in figure and countenance between the Americans and the Asiatics, but 'nature's livery' worn by the latter is considerably darker than that worn by the former."

Upon calling at Government House to pay his respects to the Governor, Mr. Sullivan was invited to dinner and a ball:—

"We had a very agreeable dinner, and in the evening accompanied the Governor and his lady to a ball, given by the British Guiana Loyal Mechanics' Institution. It is the crack 'dignity' of the Demerara season; and this anniversary, in consequence of the Governor's kindness in attending, was expected to produce the most fascinating darkies of both sexes, and to eclipse (in darkness?) any *r  union* of the kind that had ever been known in Georgetown. When the Governor and his lady and guests arrived at the ball-room, we were received by the stewards, and marshalled, two and two, through lines of grinning blacks, to the end of the ball-room, where a dais was prepared for their Excellencies. The room was crowded, but was very select—no whites but those belonging to the Governor's party being admitted. When the Governor was seated, a loyal mechanic, the Adonis of the company, dressed in resplendent patent leathers, white waistcoat, and a neckcloth that Brummel might have been proud of, *gliss  d* from the end of the room, through a lane that was kept clear for him by the stewards, up to the Governor. At first I expected a *pass  ul*, but was soon undeceived; for, drawing himself up, and throwing himself, as Monsieur Jabot says, *en position*, his right leg well out, his left hand on his heart, and his right gracefully extended toward the exalted personage he was addressing, he repeated by heart a magniloquent address, full of long words and sentences, untrammelled by any stops, complimenting the Governor on his 'transparent' intellect, and thanking him and his 'amiable consort' for the unwearied patience with which they had listened to his 'preliminary address,' and concluding by proposing three times three for her gracious Majesty, whom God preserve!

"After the Governor had responded in a gracious speech, we were requested to procure partners for a quadrille. I solicited the hand of Miss Floriana, and was accepted with a graceful curtsy, and 'Much pleasure, Sir;' and was cheered and supported through the Herculean labours of a dignity quadrille by a 'soft black hand' pressing my arm. Miss Floriana's 'get up' was equal, if not superior, to any in the room; this I told her, but she was fully convinced of that fact before. Her toilet consisted of a low white muslin dress, with a prodigal display of black charms, white satin shoes, and no stockings; while her head-dress was of pomegranate flowers, stuck thick into a head of such determined woolliness, that a weight of several pounds at the extremity of each hair would have been required to straighten it. When the quadrille was finished, the guests were supplied with a glass of champagne, which, as I was very thirsty, I drank myself, and received a severe wiggling, not more severe however than I deserved, from Miss Floriana, in consequence, for drinking it myself instead of offering it to her. After dancing with Miss Penelope and Miss Theresa, 'exhausted nature could no more,' and I retired from what I felt to be an unequal contest with the black beaux of Georgetown.

"As our arrangements regarding our transport to the penal settlements up the Essequibo had not been quite completed, we were forced to remain another day, and we finished off a pouring wet day with a rather wet evening at mess."

In visiting Guayana, the author appears to have been guided in great measure by a curiosity to see the natural habitat of the great water lily, *Victoria regia*. Not, however, upon botanical grounds, for he considered the time occupied in collecting plants and animals

utterly lost. "A determined sketcher," says Mr. Sullivan, "tries one enough sometimes as a travelling companion, but a determined botanist or ornithologist would be unbearable, especially in a country where he would find something new every moment." This want of sympathetic interest in the natural productions of one of the finest botanical regions on the globe, will account for the author's disappointment on arriving at the home of the 'Giant Water Lily':—

"About three o'clock our captain brought up along shore, and told us that we had arrived at the point of debarkation for the lily. We accordingly set out through the bush, accompanied by six or seven mulattoes, carrying our 'dug-out' canoe. After a trudge of a mile or so through the bush, we came to a small creek, where the canoe was launched, and we proceeded a few hundred yards through a tangled and most painfully feverish-looking swamp, when we suddenly emerged upon a small lake, the native habitat of the vegetable wonder—the *Victoria Regia*. The lake is about four acres, and is completely covered with the lily; it was in great beauty at the period of our visit, as the flowers were in full bloom, but rather beginning to fade. There are now so many specimens of it in England, that most of the flower-loving public have seen it, therefore a description is unnecessary. The flowers were the size of a large cabbage or broccoli (head), and the leaves were from four to nearly six feet in diameter: they are strong, and would bear a good weight; a man might stand upon them. I have no doubt, if he were light enough! We cut off several of the flowers, and invariably found them all tenanted by some twenty or more large black beetles—I wonder whether this is the case with the plants grown in Europe? Altogether, I don't think I was so much enchanted with the lily as I ought to have been; and although I think a trip up the Essequibo or any of the tropical rivers repays one very well, I don't think the lily itself is worth the trouble. After we had gazed our fill, and cut leaves and buds, and tried to get seeds, we returned to the boat and canoed a few miles further to a large Carib settlement, where we intended camping for the night."

It wanted the zeal of a H  nke, a Bonpland, or a Schomburgk, to appreciate the beauty and magnificence of this vegetable wonder. Mr. Sullivan was far more amused with the dangers of the falls and rapids of the Essequibo, and the fun, thanks to the diving skill of his native boatmen, and their admirable management of the canoe, that an escape and occasional landing afforded him. Compare the generous enthusiasm with which Dr. Gardner speaks of his adventures amid the trailing orchids of the Brazilian forests, with the following:—

"Our little island was covered with orchideous plants, and various eccentric-shaped parasites of the most brilliant colours; and it would have caused acute anguish to any botanist in Europe, to have seen the reckless way in which we hacked and destroyed plants that in England would have been worth hundreds. Comparatively few of these rare plants have found their way into the Old World; as the most curious have no seeds, the whole plant must be transported, and when the barrels and cases they have to be packed in are opened, they are generally found useless. There was one water-plant that grew in great abundance in several localities; it was of the most brilliant scarlet I ever saw in my life, a colour I had no knowledge of before. I could not discover its botanical name, as, unfortunately, none of our party were botanists; but our interpreter told me that the Indians use it to poison the vampires."

We must not, however, be angry with our lively author because he is not a botanist. He is a good observer of manners, and retained vividly in his memory all that pre-

sented itself for observation. Here is a suggestive anecdote for the Yankees:—

"The Indians are much given to an immoderate indulgence in strong drinks when they get the chance, and the means of inducing intoxication when rum is not to be had is very disgusting. The women make a liquor by chewing the cassava root and squirting the saliva into a large jar. When several gallons of this are collected it is covered over, and allowed to ferment; it is then fit for use. It is called *piwarri*, and has the same intoxicating effect as new rum; they drink it to great excess, but although the juice of the cassava root is rank poison, the fermentation must destroy a portion of its deleterious matter, as it does the drinkers no harm. The oldest women in the tribe are generally employed to chew for the public good, which rather looks as if the chewing itself was attended with bad effects. An experienced chewer from the Western States of America would have a fine opportunity for displaying science both in chewing and expectorating."

Leaving Georgetown in the *Ariel* for Surinam, Mr. Sullivan spent some gay hours among the merry native and Dutch inhabitants of that island, and before parting an entertainment was given on board:—

"29th. About 4 P.M. a party of twenty-five or thirty ladies and gentlemen came off to partake of a cold collation on board the *Ariel*, and when the champagne had had its proper effect, the old fiddler was called up, and dancing was commenced, which was kept up with great spirit till past midnight. It was what soldiers in the West Indies call a regular 'pinch and tickle party.' After escorting the ladies in triumph to their several abodes, and singing 'Auld Lang Syne' frantically through the town, to the great wonder and astonishment of the Paramariborians, we bade a long last adieu to Surinam and its inhabitants."

With an excursion to the island of Margaritta and the shores of Venezuela, Mr. S.'s pleasant adventures in the New World were brought to a close. Caraccas and the city of Valencia were visited, and one or two short trips inland are narrated with intelligent enthusiasm:—

"That morning's moonlight ride along the summits of the Sierra of Las Cocuyzas, was certainly one of the most enjoyable I ever remember. It was almost like magic, when, as the sun began to approach the horizon, the perfect stillness of the forests beneath was gradually broken by the occasional note of some early riser of the winged inhabitants, till at length, as the day itself began to break, the whole forest seemed to be suddenly warmed into life, sending forth choir after choir of gorgeous plumaged songsters, each after his own manner to swell the chorus of greeting—a discordant one, I fear it must be owned—to the glorious sun; and when the morning light enabled you to see down into the misty valleys beneath, there were displayed to our enchanted gaze zones of fertility embracing almost every species of tree and flower that flourishes between the Tierra Caliente and the regions of perpetual snow. It certainly was a view of almost unequalled magnificence. We were riding amongst apple and peach trees that might have belonged to an English orchard, and on whose branches we almost expected to see the blackbird and the chaffinch; while a few hundred yards below, parrots and macaws, monkeys and mocking birds, were sporting among the palms and tree-ferns of a tropical climate."

The latter portion of the journal, as may be seen by the different character of our notices, is pleasantly contrasted with the former; and Mr. Sullivan has had the good taste to write in one volume what many would have spun into three.

We had marked many more passages for extract, but have already exceeded our limits. A more thoroughly straightforward, lively, and genuine narrative of travels we have not read for some time.

NOTICES.

Histoire des Crimes du Deux Décembre. Par V. Schœlcher, Représentant du Peuple. John Chapman.

ALTHOUGH the rigid exclusion of this book from France by the vigilant police will prevent its having any immediate influence there, it is not in vain that M. Schœlcher has collected and recorded the chief events of the second of December. The repression of the liberty of the French press has kept many in the dark as to the real history of the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon. But freedom of speech cannot always be kept down, and when men again dare to write of the past, this work will afford authentic and valuable materials to the historian. The author is a democrat and a socialist, but he repudiates the *jacquerie* often ascribed to the republicans of the left. Recent events have impressed upon him salutary lessons as to the need of greater union among the friends of constitutional government. In the introduction are many forcible remarks on the unhappy misunderstanding between *la bourgeoisie* and *le peuple*, whose differences made the nation an easy prey to military despotism. "Que la leçon nous profite à tous: le peuple et la bourgeoisie doivent être unis. Alliés, ils résisteront sans peine à tous les usurpateurs et à toutes les armées. Ennemis, ils tomberont ensemble sous le sabre des prétoriens, ou sous l'éteignoir des Jésuites." The present despotism, the author believes, cannot be permanent, and views it as only an accident in the progress of the old Revolution of 1789, toward the final establishment of "the best of governments, a democratic republic." At the same time it is well that M. Schœlcher has learnt how little the enjoyment of true liberty depends on the name or the form of government. His preface contains a fine compliment to England as contrasted, not with continental despotisms only, but with the American Republic. "Dans ces tristes jours, où l'humanité rétrograde un moment, l'Angleterre, seule restée libre, accueille depuis l'esclave fugitif des Etats-Unis jusqu'aux représentants du peuple français. Elle protège les hommes du devoir contre les persécutions de toutes les tyrannies, et elle le fait noblement, sans condition, sans demander où ils vont ni d'où ils viennent, sans leur appliquer d'autres lois que celles qui régissent ses propres enfants. Nous voudrions que notre voix fût de celles que le monde écoute, pour témoigner, devant la postérité, du beau rôle que joue à cette heure la Grande-Bretagne devenue la terre d'asile des deux hémisphères." M. Schœlcher is about to publish another volume, entitled "Le Gouvernement du Deux Décembre," containing some account of the arrests, transportations, confiscations, assassinations, and other violent measures of the executive, with chapters on the present management of the army, of the priests, of public finances, and other subjects connected with the rule of Louis Napoleon. The author seems to be supplied with copious materials. The present volume gives statements of the results of the second of December in the departments, which will be new to many who have only known the outline of what took place in Paris. The author's style is good, contrasting favourably with Victor Hugo's work, "Napoleon le Petit," the effect of which is much weakened by the intemperate violence of the language.

Handbook of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. By Dionysius Lardner, D.C.L. Taylor, Walton, and Maberly.

THIS is the second part of Dr. Lardner's work on physics, and treats of heat, ordinary electricity, magnetism, and voltaic electricity. A work of this kind does not admit of any lengthened notice; it is sufficient that we state the general character as it regards correctness, &c., of such a production. After a careful examination, we believe we are fully justified in saying that Dr. Lardner has bestowed considerable care in the compilation of the facts in physical science of which this volume treats. The section on Heat is very complete, as might have been expected, from the attention which the author formerly gave to the subject, and

those on the various modifications of electricity bring the subject down to the present time, and correctly describe those new and remarkable investigations which appear to extend the operations of magnetism through every form of matter as a directive agency.

בראשית. Genesis Elucidated. A new Translation, with Notes. By John J. W. Jervis, Assistant Chaplain H.E.I.C.S. Bagsters.

WITHOUT entering into any detailed criticism of this volume, we commend it as a work of solid learning and laborious research. In the translation there is not much that is remarkable, but the notes contain a great body of useful and important matter, illustrating the sacred text by descriptions of the usages, institutions, idioms, and ideas of Eastern nations, as well as by the investigation of modern literature and science. The biblical student will find much that is instructive and suggestive in Mr. Jervis's commentaries, and in the copious quotations presented both from ancient and modern authors.

The Fall of Adam, from Milton's 'Paradise Lost.' By the Rev. Charles Eyre, A.B., Author of the 'Illustrations of St. Paul.' Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

WE scarcely know what to say of this book, or how to deal with its author. Mr. Eyre must have been labouring under some strange aberration of taste when employed in such work; and we should be sorry to speak severely of one who can hardly be responsible for his actions. Yet his conscience is not altogether seared, for he knew he was doing wrong, or at least suspected that his readers might think so. He begins his preface by saying that "the principal object of this work is not to reproduce Milton, with corrections and improvements; but when it is considered that Milton was blind, and therefore unable to read over and over again his last works, and polish them indefinitely, it will be admitted that the exquisite finish of a Pope, a Byron, or a Gray, is likely to be sometimes wanting, and occasion obscurity. The excessive flow of learning, too, from the stores of such a mind, which, under happier circumstances, repeated reconsiderations might have checked, channelled, or drained off, may be the occasion of that heaviness with which, though perhaps the greatest poet of any age or country, Milton is sometimes justly chargeable." We are almost afraid that our readers will not believe that the foregoing passage is literally transcribed from the preface to the 'Fall of Adam.' But so it is, and in order to enable a judgment to be formed of the author's genius in giving to the verses of the poor blind bard an "indefinite polish," and in "draining off the excessive flow of learning," and removing the "heaviness with which Milton is justly chargeable," we quote the first twelve lines of the poem as presented in perfection. The opening lines of the original we need not quote—

"Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree," &c.

Here is Mr. Eyre's version:—

"Of Adam's disobedience, and his fall,
I sing: how he presumed to eat the fruit
Of the forbidden tree, and so brought sin
Into the world, and death, and all our woe.

"Eternal Spirit, thou who at the first
Wast moving on the waters, when a voice
Was heard, and virgin Space, pregnant by Love,
Gave birth to Beauty, Harmony, and Life,
Thee humbly I invoke; for thou dost love
Before all temples Truth, and from thy view
Heaven, Earth, and Hell have nothing hid, or Time
From the beginning. What in me is dark,
Illumine; what is low, raise and support;
That I the facts may fittingly relate."

"An exquisite finish," indeed, to Milton's noble introduction! Again we say, we are at a loss how to deal with an author capable of perpetrating such a crime as this against poetry, reason, and common sense. We would admonish the bishop of the diocese to look after him; but the place of his incumbency is not given. It is stated, however, with due prominence on the title-page, that Mr. Eyre is "A.B., Trin. Coll., Camb., 1807." Have the university authorities no jurisdiction in such a case? It shows, at all events, that a man may obtain, by dint of mathematics and of

memory, high academic honours at Cambridge, and yet be fit only to figure in a new literary Dunciad. Another proof this of the need of University Reform! We never happened to see Mr. Eyre's other work, the 'Illustrations of St. Paul;' but if he has taken the same liberty with the text of the inspired Apostle as with that of Milton, he as much deserves ecclesiastical as literary censure.

SUMMARY.

A VALUABLE and well-timed contribution to the literature of the Christian evidences is appearing at Cambridge, *The Restoration of Belief*, of which the second part is just published. The writer is remarkable for the frank and open way in which he meets the arguments of modern infidelity, not sheltering himself under the mystery of faith as opposed to reason, but reasoning on ground chosen by rationalists themselves. In the present part, the examination of the several books of the New Testament is conducted in masterly style. Apart from the question of inspiration, and not even admitting the genuineness of the books, they are submitted to the severity of historic and of literary criticism, and arguments are deduced which render the belief in Christianity rational and disbelief irrational. Vigorous thought, cogent reasoning, and powerful language mark the work, sometimes the style being almost too forcible in tone, as if from conscious superiority over antagonists, such as Horsley exhibited, when, as Parr said, 'he slew Priestley.' For instance, in speaking of the Epistle of St. Peter, the writer says:—"The apostolic antiquity of this epistle is a fact out of the question—I mean among those whose readings in German have not denuded them of their English common sense. Yet even here, though very unwilling to seem to concede anything to pedantry and affectation, I should be willing, as to its bearing on my argument, to take this epistle as (though not genuine) so like to the genuine, as to secure for itself universal acceptance as such." The "German hypercritical captiousness" receives no quarter from the vigorous attacks of this writer, whose work will be read with pleasure by all who relish solid thought and close reasoning. At the same time we must remark that the intellectual tenour of this Essay, however well adapted for the controversies of the schools, is not suited for more popular forms of unbelief, and that its want of reference to spiritual power unfits it for being profitable to those with whom the logic of the heart is more influential than that of the understanding.

Another book on slavery,—a kind of sequel to Mrs. Stowe's popular work—is entitled *Uncle Tom in England*. The writer lays hold of the remark in Mrs. Stowe's tale about Emmeline, who, after her escape from slavery with Cassy, is said to have become the wife of a mate of a vessel. The idea struck the author of making Emmeline the instrument of emancipating her mother Susan, from whom she had been separated by sale to different owners. The character of Emmeline is well sustained in this new tale, which is interesting from the subject, but any writer suffers by contrast with the work by the popularity of which so many imitations are being suggested. The rapidity with which the book was written and printed, the whole being completed in one week, is a literary feat worth mentioning, and explains, without excusing, some of its faults.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's *Devereux* is republished by Chapman and Hall, in one volume, with a prefatory and explanatory introduction by the author. *Devereux* is a sort of ideal autobiography, of the period of the beginning of the eighteenth century, a good method of mingling history with miscellaneous description and reflection. The knowledge and ability of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton are apparent in *Devereux*, but, as in all his works, the style is too discursive, and the book lacks concentration of interest. In the *Parlour Library*, a volume contains 'The Cagot's Hut, a Pyrenean Tale,' and 'The Conscript's Bride, a Story of Picardy,' by F. C. Grattan.

A sensible and ingenious little manual, *The Elements of English Grammar*, by Daniel Macintosh, a veteran schoolmaster of Dundee in Scotland, is published, the preface says, "as the contribution of one who has laboured nearly fifty years in the instruction of youth." We are glad to observe that Mr. Macintosh has during that long period kept abreast of the literature of his profession, and in the preparation of his manual, while he shows familiarity with 'Harris's Hermes,' and 'Tooke's Diversions of Purley,' he is equally acquainted with Dr. Latham's recent work on the English language, and Sir John Stoddart's treatise on Universal Grammar. In the hands of a judicious master or intelligent student, this treatise on grammar will be found one of the best elementary manuals that has been prepared. A new edition, the thirtieth, of Thomas Ewing's *Principles of Elocution*, is edited by F. B. Calvert, of the New College, Edinburgh. Ewing's 'Elocution' is the most popular book of its class in the northern part of the island, and deserves to be better known in England. The introductory treatise on the principles of elocution is brief, but able and judicious, and the collection of passages in prose and verse is so good that many will prize the volume as a book of extracts, as well as acknowledge its usefulness as a school book. The changes made by the new editor are marked improvements.

A little treatise by Mrs. Beecher Stowe, *Four Ways of Observing the Sabbath*, has clever points, and is marked by good feeling, such as might be expected from the author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' It is probably the reprint of some Magazine Essays, to the republication of which the writer's present fame has given temptation.

Of *Showell's Tradesmen's Calculator*, well known as a useful book of reference for the counter, there is a new and enlarged edition by C. O. Rooks, Accountant, with additional tables and information.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Alton Locke, 3rd edition, 8vo, cloth, 7s.
Bloomfield's Sermons for Country Congregations, 12mo, 6s.
Bennett's (James) Life, foolscap 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Bohn's Standard Library, Foster's Life, Vol. 1, 3s. 6d.
Classical Library, Greek Anthology, post 8vo, 5s.
Illustrated Library, Maxwell's Wellington, 5s.
Scientific Library, Whewell's Astronomy, 3s. 6d.
Booth's Battle of Waterloo, Part 1, 11th edition, 2s. 6d.
Clarke's Illustrations of Morning Service, 8vo, 10s. 6d.
Corner's Nursery Sunday Book, 1 vol. square 12mo, 5s.
Germany, &c., new edition, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
Devereux, by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.
Davidson's Concise Precedents in Conveyancing, 12mo, 9s.
Divine Master, 2nd edition, 18mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
Fuller (Dr. H. W.) on Rheumatism, Gout, &c., 12s. 6d.
Fownes's (G.) Manual of Chemistry, 12mo, cloth, 12s. 6d.
Foster's (Rev. C.) Primeval Language, Part 2, 8vo, £1 1s.
History of the Jews, 12mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
Heygate's Godfrey Davenant, 2nd edition, 18mo, 2s. 6d.
Kennaway's Consolation, 6th edition, 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.
Lardner's Handbook of Natural Philosophy, 12mo, 8s. 6d.
Lepsius's Letters from Egypt, Ethiopia, &c., 8vo, 12s.
Lady Geraldine Seymour, 1 vol. post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
Morley's (W.) Life of Bernard Palissy, 2 vols. 8vo, 18s.
National Illustrated Library, Pfeiffer's Holy Land, 2s. 6d.
Popular Educator, Vol. 1, 4to, 3s. 6d.; fine paper, 4s. 6d.
Paget's Tales of the Village, 1 vol., new edition, 5s. 6d.
Pearson and Thornton's Church and the Ministry, 2s. 6d.
Standard Novels, Vol. 122, Uncle Tom's Cabin, 3s. 6d.
Traffe's History of Order of St. John of Jerusalem, £1 5s.
Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy, Vol. 4, royal 8vo, £3 10s.
4 vols. royal 8vo, £10 10s.
Traveller's Library, Gleig's Battle of Leipsic, 1s. each part.
Webster's Dictionary, 4to, cloth, unabridged, £1 11s. 6d.

MEETING OF THE GERMAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Wiesbaden, Sept. 18, 1852.

As it will perhaps interest you or some of the readers of the 'Literary Gazette,' to know what takes place at this Wiesbaden meeting, the twenty-ninth meeting of German naturalists and physicians, we propose devoting some of our leisure moments, if indeed such can be found on these occasions, to giving you as full an account as we may be able of the events of the week. We left Heidelberg this morning by the 11 o'clock train of the Main-Neckar Railway, one, if not of the quickest, at least of the safest and best managed railways in Germany. It owes this pre-eminence in a great measure to the

active superintendence and scientific energy of its manager, M. de Weiler, who resides at Heidelberg. But it was not until we reached Frankfort, and transferred ourselves to the Taunus Railway, that we observed any symptoms of the approaching meeting. The visitors from Heidelberg had either started on the preceding day, or did not propose joining the meeting until Monday. At Frankfort, however, something like a gathering of savans might be seen. Hard-headed looking men, somewhat regardless of personal appearance it is true, but with animated looks and intelligent countenances, evidently anticipating an intellectual feast of not every-day occurrence, thronged the waiting-room and passages of the station; and on taking our seat in the Rauch-coupé, or smoking carriage, I found that six out of the seven occupants were bound for Wiesbaden and science. The order of the day shows that the local committee, in making arrangements, have provided for the substantial comforts of the body as well as for the intellectual gratification of the mind. The question may perhaps be mooted in the Anthropological Section, but it certainly strikes me as a remarkable feature in the learned German, that he has a wonderful facility for combining these two contradictory occupations. "Sine Baccho et Cerere friget Venus," said the old Latin poet; the modern German would say, "Sine Baccho et Cerere friget Scientia." The conversation in the railway carriage was no exception to the rule. One remark of practical importance was, however, made by a Frankfort physician, viz., that every railway train running long distances should be provided with a surgeon and a field medicine chest. Other luxuries and conveniences of more or less importance were also suggested, but hardly sufficiently practicable.

On reaching the Wiesbaden terminus, we found members of the local committee, designated by their distinguishing rosettes, ready to receive us, who, on ascertaining what were our intentions, invited us to follow them to the reception-room at the Taunus Hotel, where, after inscribing our names and paying the very moderate fee of 3 fl. 30 kr. or two Prussian dollars, equal to about six shillings, we received our tickets of admission, and proceeded in search of apartments. We found a large proportion of time and attention devoted to social intercourse and amusement, as compared with that set apart for the purely scientific objects of the meeting. This is in strict accordance with German habits and modes of life. In every German town, with scarcely an exception, it is the practice with most men to adjourn of an evening either to their club, or casino, or museum, as it happens to be called, or, in the absence of such an institution, to some hotel or cabaret, where, after a light supper, they sit for an hour or two smoking their pipes or cigars over a bottle of wine, discussing the political or scientific news of the day. After all, I am not sure that the real object of these periodical meetings is not fully as well forwarded by such means as by the more formal and learned meetings of Sections. The papers which are read can be printed and distributed; but it is now generally admitted that the great advantage of these meetings, and which cannot be replaced by any other means, is the facility it affords for bringing together men of science, engaged in similar or analogous pursuits, from east and west, from north and south, and enabling them by personal intercourse to interchange their views and their ideas. Men who have for a quarter of a century only known each other by their books or reputation become personally acquainted, a generous sympathy is produced, and an impulse is given to individual exertion which vibrates through the whole body of the association, and in due time produces the desired fruit. Yet with this knowledge of German habits we were not prepared for the real meaning of the order of the day for this evening—"Evening's entertainment at the Hotel of the Four Seasons." We went there expecting a meeting like our *conversaciones* at the meetings of the British Association. To our surprise, we found the great room full of smoke, and of the two or three hundred members present the majority were sitting in little knots and groups at

the different tables, enjoying their weeds and quaffing Rhenish wines. Others standing and moving about kept up a sort of living means of communication throughout the rooms.

Here we found already assembled many of the scientific notabilities of Germany. Amongst them were Leopold von Buch-Leonhard, from Heidelberg; Hermann von Meyer, from Frankfort; Dr. Krauss, the traveller in South Africa, from Stuttgart—you, however, are aware of his merits in adding considerably to our knowledge of the molluscous fauna of South Africa; Professor Rossmässler from Leipzig. He has just expiated his political errors by four weeks' confinement, and although the Saxon government have granted him a small pension, they have not yet been disposed to restore to him his professorship at Tharand. It is to be hoped that he will now devote himself, body and soul, to his favourite pursuit of scientific study, and we trust that Europe will long retain the advantage of his scientific researches, both with regard to the minute development of details and the enunciation of general principles. He is now preparing for a scientific journey in the South of Spain. Isaac Lea, of Philadelphia, and Professor Nees von Esenbeck, from Breslau, were also amongst the crowd.

Saturday, Sept. 18.—The first general meeting took place at nine A.M. in the Kursaal. The senior President, Dr. Fresenius, in the chair, supported by the Vice-President, Dr. Braun, and the Secretary, Dr. Fridolin Sandberger.

The President opened the meeting with an address, in which he bade a hearty welcome to the assembled members and associates. He expressed his fears, when he saw so many distinguished men from the north and from the south, from the east and from the west, that what Wiesbaden had to offer in a scientific point of view, would not come up to their expectations; but, on the other hand, he assured them of a hearty and hospitable welcome on the part both of the authorities and of the inhabitants, and stated that all ranks in Nassau, including his highness the Duke, the government, and the people, took a lively interest in the prosperity of the Society. He largely expatiated on the richness and variety of the natural productions of the duchy, the fertility of the country, and the picturesque beauty of the surrounding scenery.

The Vice-President then read the statutes or bye-laws of the Society, after which a proposal was made to fix the day of meeting earlier in the season. This was subsequently negatived.

The Vice-President then read a report and correspondence between the manager of the Society and Prof. Nees von Esenbeck respecting the celebration of the second centenary anniversary of the Imperial Leopoldine-Caroline Academy, which they proposed holding during the present week. The Manager of the Society had approved of the proposal as far as their powers went, but referred the decision to the General Meeting. The Meeting, on being consulted, unanimously approved of the proposal, and the following Monday was fixed upon as the day of celebration. Professor Nees von Esenbeck returned thanks to the Meeting.

The report of the Committee appointed last year at Gotha to consider the proposal made by Prof. Heyfelder, of Erlangen, that the money raised by subscription for a monument to the late Professor Oken, should be invested for the purpose of creating a fund to be placed at the disposal of the Imperial Leopoldine-Caroline Academy, was then read. It may perhaps be interesting to some of your readers to explain the present position of this Academy, better known in England as the Bonn Society, from the fact of its 'Transactions' being published there. Founded upwards of 200 years ago, it is the oldest and most important scientific society of Germany. It possesses no property, and has no fixed abode. It is managed by a President and Committee; the former, elected for life, is the real and visible element of its existence. He formerly possessed very considerable power and rank. His residence is the virtual seat of the Academy. The present President is Professor Nees von Esenbeck, who, like his predecessors, was elected for

Unfortunately he became involved in the late political troubles, and the Prussian government, which now pays an annual grant of 1200 dollars to the Academy, has been endeavouring to remove him from his post. They went so far as to threaten to discontinue the annual payment if he did not resign. In consequence of this threat, it is stated that Austria has offered to continue the grant should Prussia refuse to do so any longer, and without attaching any conditions to it. It was with the view of securing the independence of the Academy that the proposal of the investment was made. This proposal having been rejected by a majority of the Committee, Professor Heyfelder, of Erlangen, explained the views of the minority which he represented.

Geheimrath Leonhard, of Heidelberg, then read a paper 'On the Products of Smelting Furnaces as Proofs of Geological Hypotheses.' "For a long period of time," began the author, "no particular attention was devoted to scorise and slags, the secondary productions of all smelting works. As useless and unprofitable, they were thrown aside after the metal had been extracted, as the miner in his shaft gets rid of all waste and unproductive rock." He then showed how, until lately, the study of lavas themselves was neglected. Little notice was taken of the works of Gioeni, who wrote in 1790. The warnings of Dolomieu and the observations of Haüy were equally disregarded. The collection of Moricand was ignored. At length chemistry and chemical analysis conquered, and the real nature of lavas began to be understood. The same was the case with scorise and slags; they are not, as was formerly supposed, "accidental combinations of several materials, nor arbitrary mixtures of earths and metallic oxides, which, however occurring again and again in this or that smelting produce, show nevertheless in a quantitative point of view the most endless varieties."

Great credit is given to Berthier and Vivian as well as to Bredberg's investigations in 1822. The labours of Hausmann and other later chemists were then noticed. The scientific foundation of a theory of the formation of scorise and slags is the work of Mitscherlich. The production of mineral substances by means of fire, or as the produce of high furnaces by the gradual diminution of the temperature of materials melted together in given proportions, or from vapours, attracted more and more attention. The influence of temperature on the resulting substances is most important, bringing about new combinations and new conditions out of the same material. These phenomena are most remarkable in the combinations of iron and charcoal.

"Space, quiet, and freedom of motion," said the author, "are the most important conditions and necessary requisites for the particles of matter to be able to arrange themselves in regular order to produce well-formed crystals; this the chemists had taught us. All products of this kind are subject to unchangeable laws. The more gradual the reduction of the igneous fluid to a solid mass, the more favourable are the conditions of crystallization. If proportions and conditions are the same, we always see the same forms reproduced." After these words the author described the process of late chemists with regard to the melting and reduction of various rocks, and then rapidly noticed the numerous minerals and combinations of minerals found in the scorise and slags of smelting furnaces. "All scorise," he added, "have a similarity of substance and degree of flexibility (?) sufficient to enable the metallic particles thus obtained to sink by means of their greater specific gravity. Scorise have a less specific weight than the products to be gained by smelting; the latter are pure metals, or a combination of metal with charcoal, sulphur, &c.—the former consist entirely or chiefly of earths. We can thus understand how a covering of slag is formed over the melted treasure as a protection against the influence of fire and of atmosphere." After mentioning some of the principal minerals obtained from furnaces, and which are the principal ingredients of the most extensively found rocks, he observed that "in a geological point of view these

products are of the greatest importance. They point out how nature has ever worked in her mysterious abodes, on a still larger scale and with an overwhelming force. These substances will open up a new field for inquiry and investigation for observations and experiments. They will play an important part in all future geological hypotheses, when we have to argue from the known to the unknown. They will fill many a gap in imperfect observations, they will explain various phenomena, explode rash assertions and imaginary assumptions. We may also hope for further information on the question, whether the fundamental rocks of our planet, the form of which presumes a fluid state, were soluble in water; or whether the temperature of the earth was once so high, that the ingredients of certain rocks were in a melted state?" He concluded by mentioning that, "amongst the products of smelting furnaces there are some which have not yet been found in a natural state. Some of the artificial productions, however, have been subsequently discovered in the realms of nature, and there is no reason why we may not expect, with future investigations, to find the others."

Hofrath Spengler of Ems read a medical paper 'On the Beneficial and Healing Effects of the Hot Waters of Ems.' The details of the paper were more fitted for the Medical Section than a general meeting. He described them as being most efficacious in cases of the class of chronic catarrh, or inflammation of the mucous membrane.

Professor Zennech of Stuttgart read a paper 'On a New Theory of the External Phenomena of the Senses.'

Dr. Guido Sandberger then read a communication respecting 'The Nature and Importance of Palæontology.' After stating that the period in which we live—viz. since the creation of man—is but a small portion of the history of the development of our earth, he called attention to the science of Palæontology, as that branch of natural history which alone affords any fixed chronology respecting the long chain of events which took place on our planet before the existence of the human race. A science of recent date, it owes its importance to the progress which it has made during the last ten years. But it has many difficulties to contend with; above all, it requires a knowledge of Physics and of Chemistry. Physical Science may indeed be called the universal natural science: Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, and Cosmology, all depend upon Physics as the fundamental science. The task of Palæontology is to make us acquainted with the animal and vegetable life of a former world. It may be called the zoology and botany of pre-existing organisms. But as we have been forced to separate Chemistry from Physics, we must not confound pure Palæontology with Zoology and Botany. However close the connexion may remain, Palæontology as a simple independent science occupies an intermediate position in the natural history series of Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology. But looking further into the question, strict palæontological inquiry must examine internal and external structure, the form of their organs and the typical general habitus; secondly, it must investigate the vital functions dependent on these organs and their peculiar combination, the history of their development, and how they became what they now are; thirdly, it must inquire into their habitat, their extension, and their natural conditions. The author observed, that although it might be difficult to answer many of these questions with regard to now living animals and plants, palæontological inquiry could only gain by endeavouring to solve all those points which cannot be overlooked in the accurate investigation of the animals and plants of the present world. After pointing out the other duties of palæontology, and sketching the history of the science from the period when its phenomena were explained by such mysterious terms as *lusus naturæ*, *nixus formativus*, *vis plastica*, &c., he concluded by observing that the study of the oldest fossiliferous deposits, the palæozoic formation, was now everywhere most actively carried on, and that the difficulties attending it were proportionately great; it possessed nevertheless a peculiar charm,

inasmuch as it dealt with the first creatures which inhabited our planet, and to a certain degree with the origin of organic life on the earth, and attempted to unravel the organization of the oldest forms of life. In this respect the Rhine provinces, a great portion of Nassau, the Eifel, and Westphalia, contributed no small contingent to the fauna and flora of the palæozoic age. He concluded with the remark of Alexander von Humboldt, respecting the importance of the science. "Palæontological researches have, as with an animating breath, given grace and variety to the study of the solid structures of the earth."

The first general meeting concluded with the adoption of a resolution that no paper should be read, either in the general or in the sectional meetings, which was already printed. F. G. S.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

SECTION E.—(Geography and Ethnology.)

President.—Col. Chesney, R.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., &c.

Vice-Presidents.—Sir R. I. Murchison, G.C.St.S., P.R.G.S.; Major Larcom, R.E.; Rev. Dr. E. Hincks.

Secretaries.—Richard Cull, Esq.; Secretary Ethnological Society, London; Robert MacAdam, Esq.; Norton Shaw, M.D., Assistant Secretary Royal Geographical Society, London.

Committee.—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin; Captain Allen, R.N., F.R.S., F.R.G.S.; Dr. A. Hume; F. Hindmarsh, F.G.S., F.R.G.S.; Sir Henry Marsh; John Grattan, Esq.; Professor MacDouall; Dr. Moore; Rear-Admiral Sir John Ross; William Spence, F.R.S.; M. Pierre Tchihatchef; Colonel Sykes, F.R.S., F.R.G.S.; Lieut. Macleod, R.N., F.R.G.S.; J. G. Price, Esq.; J. Beete Jukes, Esq., F.R.S.; Wentworth Dilke, Esq., F.R.G.S.; J. J. Murphy; Colonel Sabine, F.R.S.; Dr. Lee, of Hartwell; W. D. Sault, F.G.S.; Dr. McGee, R.N.; Dr. Stranger, R.N.; J. E. Winterbottom, Esq., F.R.G.S.

THE popular interest of this Section attracted throughout a full audience. Geography alone, so comprehensive in its grasp, might have sufficed for a Section, but when united with its twin sister, Ethnology, more than filled the space allotted to it. The number of papers read (amounting to more than thirty) rendered it impossible to dwell sufficiently long upon some of the more important, though at the moment, perhaps, less interesting communications. The business of this Section may fairly be acknowledged to have proved the wisdom of its founders, originating, as it did, only so far back as two years since, at the Edinburgh meeting. At Ipswich it made its *début*, and Belfast witnessed its second appearance. We heartily wish it continued prosperity, and, with this object in view, advise its Presidents somewhat to check the waste of the time of the Section caused by the loquacity of one or two of its members, evidently intent upon delivering their opinions upon every possible subject "*et quibusdam aliis*." Having said thus much, we will proceed to notice briefly a few of the more interesting communications.

On the first day Capt. Allen, R.N., brought forward his 'Proposal for the Excavation of the Ancient Port of Seleucia in Syria, near the Mouth of the Orontes, with the view of forming a more Rapid Communication with the East.' The gallant officer thought that this may be effected at an expense of less than 50,000*l.*, offering thus a safe harbour, on this otherwise so exposed coast, capable of receiving a vast amount of shipping, and affording an outlet to the commerce of the fertile districts of Mesopotamia, and the valleys of the Orontes, and of the Euphrates and Tigris.

The learned Dr. E. Hincks, in his 'Essay on the Ethnological Bearing of Recent Discoveries in connexion with Assyrian Inscriptions,' gave the priority of interest to these over the Egyptian, the former being less obscure with respect to their chronological and geographical data than the latter. Dr. Hincks concluded with an erudite exposition of our present knowledge of the language of ancient Assyria.

Mr. W. F. Ainsworth, in his 'Plan for a Railroad through Asia Minor,' proposed, in the first place, to connect Constantinople with its Asiatic suburbs by means of a floating viaduct or tunnel, and then to carry on the route along the shores of the sea of Marmora in preference to tunneling through

the mountains of Anatolia. The capital necessary to complete his plan he estimated at twenty-two millions!

Lieutenant Lyons McLeod read his 'Proposal to ascend the Niger to its Source' in a steam launch, the model of which he exhibited to the Section. Availing himself of the clause in the contract made by the Admiralty with Mr. McGregor Laird, for the conveyance of the mails to the west coast of Africa, in which the contractor binds himself to provide a steam vessel, suitable for the purpose of geographical and commercial enterprise, at the trifling cost of four shillings per mile, Lieutenant McLeod boldly proposes to open up the commerce of a large portion of Central Africa by a thorough exploration of this its great artery. Confiding in his long experience, gained on the coast and up the river, the greatly diminished mortality among Europeans attributed chiefly to the introduction of the use of quinine as a preventive against the deadly miasmata, and proceeding at once rapidly up the river with the rising waters, he doubted not of a successful result to the enterprise. Colonel Beroft had already succeeded in reaching the town of Lever, about 600 miles from the coast. His proposal had, after having been investigated by a committee of scientific men appointed by the President of the Royal Geographical Society, been approved by that body, and had been recommended to Government by the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester.

In his 'Notes on the Possessions of the Imaum of Muscat, and on the Climate of Zanzibar,' Colonel Sykes acknowledged the graphic account of the condition of Zanzibar by Mr. Ferguson, derived from the older testimony of a Mohammedan merchant. Nothing, he said, comparatively speaking, was known of these territories, and it was an unfortunate thing that such should be the case, particularly now that the Imaum was the friend of England, and that they could do almost all that they wished with him. Two missionaries of the Church Missionary Society had resided on the coast of Africa for six or seven years, and a narrative of their experiences had appeared in the journal of that body. From this account, it would appear that several districts in the country referred to were, owing to their great elevation, very healthy, and that the people on the coast were Mohammedans. Colonel Sykes then referred to the nations tributary to the Imaum of Muscat. The travels of Rebmann in this district were also referred to, and the snow-capped mountain of Kilimandjaro, which had been discovered directly under the equator by Dr. Krapf, who pronounced the country very healthy. This mountainous region was believed to be the source of the true Nile and other rivers.

Captain Allen always considered that the great rivers and lakes of the west of Africa had their origin in the east of Africa; and he believed that Lake Tchad had an outlet falling into the Niger.

The translation of 'Commercial Documents relating to the Eastern Horn of Africa,' communicated by Dr. Shaw, referred to the importance of exploring still further, and opening commercial relations with the numerous populations of these fertile regions of Eastern Africa. The Royal Geographical Society had long since directed the earnest attention of the Hon. the Directors of the East India Company to this subject, with a hope that an exploring expedition might be at once dispatched from Bombay.

AMERICAN COPYRIGHT.

THE success of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' in England gives the Americans something to reflect on, and they find out that the loss occasioned by the present unlawful state of affairs may possibly not altogether and always be on our side. This feeling has been heightened by a letter of Mr. Bosworth, of Regent Street, to Mrs. Stowe, the author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Mr. Bosworth informs Mrs. Stowe of the fact that he is just about publishing an edition of her novel, that there are already two editions, that he does not think it right to avail

himself "of the present defective state of the copyright laws," and that he would not reprint the works of an author, though that author may belong to another country, (which in Mr. Bosworth's opinion does not alter the principle of the thing at all,) without making him or her a fair remuneration. Acting on this principle, Mr. Bosworth offers Mrs. Stowe a 'royalty' of 3d. on every copy he may sell of her work. This is truly generous in Mr. Bosworth, whose sense of fair dealing stands in a bright contrast against the rapacity which has pounced upon the work in question, and will at all times prevail upon the last new novel from America, for no other reason but because it may be appropriated with impunity. The favourable light in which Mr. Bosworth has placed himself by an instance of fair dealing, which is unexampled in the present case, has evidently made a deep impression on Mrs. Stowe, who, aware of the unscrupulous greed of the American publishers, could never expect to have so much justice and fair dealing at the hands of an Englishman. She has published Mr. Bosworth's letter, and tacked to it certain questions, which show that the law of international copyright will for some months to come occupy a prominent place in the lady's meditations. She asks whether there is a case on record in which an American publisher acted with equal liberality towards an English author? whether or not Mr. Bosworth's principle is the right one? and some other questions of that sort. To these questions the 'New York Tribune' has volunteered a reply, in which it concedes everything as to principle, and pooh-poohs everything as to practice. The 'New York Tribune' knows of cases in which American publishers have acted like Mr. Bosworth, but it confesses with a touching modesty that no "American publisher has adopted the principle as a settled rule of action." "If any one has done so, we apprehend that his publishing experience has been very limited or not very fortunate." Then comes the story of the negro who stole his brooms ready made. The paper from which we quote confesses that it "is a great shame to the American nation that its laws are not so honest as some of its people;" and it further confesses that it "is a great shame, a great wrong, and a great mischief, that an author's right to the fruits of his own labour and genius are not recognised by our laws;" but alas for human nature in America, it is "hard to fix the public attention fully and earnestly in a matter so far removed from the general current of thought and popular interest." This is indeed taking things easy, and we believe Mrs. Stowe will not just now admire the amiable coolness of her friends of the 'Tribune,' who conclude by asserting that they have "faith in human nature, and believe that the public will be just whenever it shall have been thoroughly aroused to a consideration of the matter." No doubt, when American books are reprinted, American writers and publishers will discover the iniquity and shame of international piracy. Meanwhile, until their eyes are opened (an operation which must needs be accomplished by means of the pocket) let Mrs. Stowe enjoy the profits she desires from Mr. Bosworth's honesty, but let her also consider that for every shilling that publisher pays her, he would pay her a pound if she could sell or he buy the exclusive copyright of her work.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE discovery of another new planet was announced to the Academy of Sciences at Paris on Monday, by M. Arago. At the beginning of this month M. Chacornac, pupil of the Observatory of Marseilles, on examining the heavens, by the aid of maps of the stars up to the twelfth magnitude situated half a degree to the north and the south of the ecliptic, perceived what he took to be a star of the ninth magnitude, and he so inscribed it. But he subsequently missed it, and from observations taken on the 20th and 21st, it was ascertained beyond all doubt that it is a planet. The maps he used have been drawn up by M. Valz, Director of the Observatory, and M. Arago is anxious to have

them published, as they are of general utility. M. Valz proposes to call the new planet Massilia, in honour of Marseilles.

It will be remembered that some months ago M. Léon Foucault, a French *savant* of some distinction, practically demonstrated the rotation of the earth by means of a pendulum suspended from the dome of the Pantheon at Paris. This gentleman has since made other experiments on the same subject; and he communicated the result of these to the Academy of Sciences in its sittings on Monday last. He has, it appears, had an apparatus made, by which it is shown, that a body turning round a principal axis, and freely suspended by its centre of gravity, resists the impulse of the motion of the earth, just like the oscillating pendulum. The axis of the turning body, fixedly oriented in absolute space, seems, when observed through a microscope, to retrograde slowly from east to west, and moves continuously in the field of the instrument, like the celestial bodies in the focus of the astronomical lens. M. Foucault has further proved, by experiment, that the body in rotation is subjected to a force of orientation which constantly tends to give the axis of the body a direction parallel to that of the Earth, and to determine its rotation in the same direction. This force of orientation manifests itself whenever the axis of the body in rotation is maintained in a fixed plane with respect to the earth, but free to move in that plane. This new property shows the motion of the earth by certain circumstances which recall to mind the action of the magnetic needle; for in a horizontal plane the axis of the body turns to the north, and the apparatus works like the compass, while in a vertical plane, the axis of rotation follows the direction of the terrestrial axis, and works like the dipping needle. M. Person, of the Academy of Sciences of Besançon, also presented to the Academy, in the same sitting, an account of sundry experiments made by him of a similar character. The Academy received both communications with the interest their importance deserved, and referred them to a committee.

Mr. Thackeray's new novel, 'The History of Henry Esmond, Esq.,' is at this moment printing at Leipzig, in an edition which has been sanctioned by the author. The publisher is Mr. Tauchnitz, who has laboured so long and so successfully to familiarize his countrymen with the best productions of our literature. It is expected that the two editions, the one for Germany and the London one, will be published on the same day. If any one could doubt the beneficial effects of international copyright, the success of the Tauchnitz editions of British authors would altogether silence such doubts. The practice of some half-a-dozen years has now proved that all parties are benefited by the arrangement;—the German public, because they get our new works more promptly and cheaper than under the old competition, or rather piracy system; our authors, because they are, at least to some extent, paid for the copyright of their works that are solicited for publication in Germany; and the German publishers of English works, because they can calculate the extent of their speculations without fear or danger of competition and underselling. 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' too, is being published by Mr. Tauchnitz, and the success of the work in Germany is likely to equal its American and English triumphs. Mrs. Stowe, we suspect, will not be any the better off for it; for since the American code scouts international copyright, and sanctions literary piracy against all nations, the American authors must expect that publishers all over the world will freely take their works whenever they are worth taking.

We have more than once had occasion to mention the exchanges of books which are made from time to time between France and the United States. Already have the parliaments, the principal public libraries, the colleges, and the learned and scientific societies of the two countries, given each other valuable collections of books; and now different towns are beginning to do the same thing. Within the last ten days the town of Baltimore has presented the city of Paris with several hundred

volumes of history, travels, belles lettres, law, &c., by eminent American writers; and the city of Paris will in return send Baltimore a number of French works. It is much to be desired that this system of exchange should become general. In addition to keeping up a friendly feeling between the inhabitants of different states, it is really useful, by increasing libraries at small expense, and enabling duplicate copies of books in them to be turned to account. Why does not the British Museum negotiate for such exchanges with the principal libraries on the Continent?

A very perfect gold coin, weighing eighty-three grains, was discovered a short time since by a labourer employed in cleaning out the harbour at Pagham, Sussex. It bears on one side the figure of an oak-leaf, and the letters 'VIRI'; and on the other, an equestrian figure armed with a shield and a spear, and the legend 'CO. F.' There are some coins of the same type and legend in the collection of the British Museum, and one or two specimens, we believe, exist in private cabinets. Nearly all of them have been found within the boundaries of the county of Sussex; and there cannot be a doubt that they are the currency of some British Prince or Regulus, whose territory comprised the district in which they were discovered. The letters upon these coins being strictly Roman, lead to the inference that they were struck after the descent of Cæsar; and the legend 'VIRI' seems to point to the fugitive British prince Vericus, who, in the days of Claudius, was driven from the island by a revolt, which obliged him to fly in haste to the court of that Emperor, and induce him to achieve the final subjugation of Britain. Be this as it may, the coins in question are incontestably of British origin, and of the highest interest to the antiquary and numismatist.

At the ancient church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, two stone coffins have lately been discovered in the south wall of the church, supposed by Mr. Godwin, the architect conducting the repairs, and by others who have seen them, to contain the remains of the founders of the church, the Canynge arms, three Moors' heads, being traceable. The figures now shown as the monuments of the founder and of his wife are supposed to have been the lids of these stone coffins, removed during some alteration of the church, it being the custom at that period to have full-length effigies on the lids of coffins. The further investigation of the subject will be looked for with interest by antiquaries.

A project is on foot in France for erecting by public subscription a statue to Ducis in his native town of Versailles. Our French friends undoubtedly carry the statue mania too far; but we have hardly the courage to blame them, as it proves that high appreciation of, and pride in, distinguished men, which does credit to a nation. As to Ducis, it may be said that he deserves to be set up in bronze as well, at least, as any six out of a dozen of the *notabilités* who gain that honour. He was no great poet, to be sure; but he did more than any other Frenchman to make the greatest poet that ever lived known to his countrymen. His imitations of Shakspeare first caused the French to feel that Voltaire, with all his genius, made a sad blunder in calling him a barbarian and a savage, and first seriously shook their faith in the stilted and soulless drama of their Corneille and Racine. In saying this, we are not admiring Ducis' imitations for their poetry; but they deserve praise for having done much to prepare the French for a just appreciation of Shakspeare's works.

The Society of Pharmacy of the Sardinian States has offered a prize of 500 francs for the best Essay on 'The Means of stopping the blight in the Vine.' The essay is to be in Italian or French, and the statements are to be the result of practical observation or experiment. They are to be sent to the Secretary at Turin before the end of January 1854; the prize to be awarded in December of that year. The successful essay will be printed in the Transactions of the Society, the members of which are excluded from competition. The news from different wine-growing countries show that the blight,

first reported from Madeira and the Levant, is very generally prevalent.

Some of the City Aldermen and Councillors are already anticipating a civic feast on the occasion of the centenary of the building of the Mansion-House in 1753. The date has been duly announced by an expectant gourmand. We do not object to the feast; but if the Lord Mayor of the day wishes to commemorate the occasion, he may find some more durable and honourable mode of doing so.

The Brussels papers state that the King of the Belgians has directed a large gold medal, with his Majesty's portrait on it, to be given to Mr. Edward Habel, secretary to the Archduke John of Austria, as a mark of his satisfaction for his historical poem, *Der Kartheuser*.

Hatton, in his 'Dictionary of London Topography,' published in 1708, observes of Prescott Street, Goodman's Fields, that "instead of signs, the houses here are distinguished by numbers, as the staircases in the Inns of Court and Chancery." A specimen of this numbering of houses in the beginning of the last century might have been seen until the present summer in several old buildings at the west end of Bankside, near Ground Street. These numbers were formed of iron on circular plates of the same metal, and by their form and character were clearly the oldest extant. These, with the houses themselves, are now removed to make way for more commodious dwellings.

Another attempt at aerial navigation was made a few days ago at Paris. A M. H. Giffard constructed a balloon, of an oblong cylindrical form, about 120 feet in length, and 20 feet in diameter in the middle, but smaller towards the ends. At about twenty feet from the balloon was a sort of beam, from which was suspended a steam-engine of about three-horse power. This steam-engine was placed on a sort of platform, and was made to work a triangular sail placed at one end of the beam, and a sort of rudder at the other end. The balloon on rising drove before the wind, but the aeronaut, by means of the rudder and the sail, was able to turn on one side, and even make a circular movement. This gives him hopes that he will eventually succeed in navigating the air by means of his machine; and the spectators, even those unfavourably disposed to him, admitted that the thing appeared not to be impossible. The perseverance with which the French are labouring to solve the great aerial problem certainly deserves success.

The 'New York Literary World' says that "the international copyright question between England and the United States is 'under consideration' at Washington; and so thoroughly has the way been prepared in public opinion, by a diligent examination of the topic, through the press, that we anticipate no substantial and valid bar to its early settlement. There is not a man of consequence in the country who would, in our belief, make a plain declaration against it, under his own name."

At a late meeting of the New York Lyceum of Natural History a large number of candidates were proposed for the nine vacancies in its list of honorary members, the number of whom is restricted to forty. The following were selected, Professor Asa Gray, James D. Dana, James Hall, J. E. Holbrook, Alphonse de Candolle, G. P. Deshayes, Milne Edwards, G. Fischer, and Professor W. H. Harvey.

Several names are mentioned for the Natural History chair at Aberdeen, vacant by the death of Mr. Macgillivray. Professor Rymer Jones and Dr. Lankester are spoken of. The Edinburgh chair, which in the ordinary course of nature cannot be long without a vacancy, is generally understood in Scotland to be reserved for Professor E. Forbes.

In the obituary of the past week occur the names of William Tierney Clark, F.R.S., a distinguished member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and of William Finden, historical engraver, whose illustrations of the *Annals*, and of many popular works, have long made him universally known as one of the most talented and successful cultivators of this department of art.

Henry König, an author of some standing in Germany, has published a book containing the autobiography of an author. The German papers, which go to great lengths in praising this work, assure us that it is "full of charming sketches and pleasing details."

American papers record the death of Professor J. L. Kingsley, long the librarian of Yale College, and an Emeritus Professor. He was author of several works, and a man of varied and solid learning. He was seventy-four years of age, and had been connected with Yale College since 1799.

Among recent official appointments of literary men are Sir Emerson Tennent, M.P., author of 'Christianity in Ceylon,' to the office of Joint Secretary of the Board of Trade, filled by the late Mr. G. R. Porter; and Mr. G. P. R. James, the prolific novelist, to the post of Consul.

The official journal of the Two Sicilies publishes a decree of the Neapolitan Government for a national exhibition of manufactures and industrial objects, to be opened in May 1853, in the edifice of Monte Oliveto at Naples.

The Queen has been pleased to grant a pension of 100*l.* a-year to Mrs. Pugin, the widow of A. Welby Pugin, the architect. Pensions have also been lately bestowed on Mrs. Southey, 200*l.* a-year, and Miss Costello, 75*l.* a-year.

Baron Alexander Humboldt attained his 83rd year on the 14th. The anniversary was celebrated with some pomp by the learned societies of Berlin.

MUSIC.

THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL of this year has been marked by some events of novelty and importance. The festival is triennial, but four years have passed since the last meeting, in 1848, the directors being justly apprehensive lest the attractions of the Great Exhibition in 1851 would interfere with their financial success. For the same reason it is proposed to have the next festival in 1854, in order to avoid coincidence with that of Birmingham, and thus also to resume the regular triennial period. There have now been ten festivals at Norwich, and the last has amply sustained the high musical reputation of the city of the eastern counties. It is already to the honour of Norwich that here Dr. Spohr was first heard in England, and his works appreciated. On the present occasion there was nothing remarkable in the engagement of the performers, almost all having been at previous festivals—Miss Louisa Pyne was the most distinguished singer new to the Norwich audience. The other chief vocalists were Mesdames Viardot and Fiorentini, Misses Dolby and Alleyne, Formes, Sims Reeves, Locket, Weiss, Belletti, and Gardoni. Mr. Benedict was conductor. The orchestra was very complete, and included the best London instrumentalists; while the chorus, of upwards of four hundred voices, was admirably effective, the local choral societies affording training superior to what is known at present in any other provincial town. The festival was notable on account of the production of two new oratorios by English composers, the *Israel Restored*, by Dr. Bexfield, and the *Jerusalem*, by Mr. Pierson. To produce both of these at one festival was more a spirited than a judicious step on the part of the directors. A new anthem, by Mr. Henry Leslie, also formed a marked feature of the programme. The music of the Evening Concerts was of a miscellaneous kind, similar to those we have recently noticed in the account of the Birmingham meeting. The chief novelty was the devotion of the greater part of one evening to the reading of the *Midsommer Night's Dream*, by Mrs. Fanny Kemble, with Mendelssohn's music, a combined intellectual and artistic feast well appreciated by the audience. The concerts passed with much *éclat*, but both the pieces and the performers are so well known that it is unnecessary to enter into particulars. Some of the choicest pieces of the best masters were in each programme, and there was greater variety than usual in the selections. The *finale* of Mendelssohn's 'Lorely,' with the chorus, first performed at Birmingham, was repeated at Norwich

with great success. Madame Viardot Garcia sang some charming Spanish songs, accompanying herself on the pianoforte, and most of the singers were heard in solos with which their names have during the past season been associated. In hearing a quartett by Miss Dolby, Miss Pyne, Herr Formes, and Mr. Sims Reeves, and a violin quartett by Messrs. Sainton, Blagrove, Day, and Cooper, the Norwich people had a vocal and an instrumental treat rarely equalled in the present day. But the events of the Festival were the two new oratorios. On Wednesday that of Dr. Bexfield was performed. The subject is an outline of the history of Israel from the earliest time to their final restoration; first a selection from the ancient prophecies, the behaviour of the chosen nation, the divine threats of judgment, the desolation, the penitence and prayers, other prophecies, and the accomplishment in their future glory. The oratorio opens with a tenor recitative leading to a chorus of prophets and priests, the style of which at once denoted the power and taste of the composer. Throughout there is a classic chasteness and dignity, while here and there occur airs of great beauty and choruses of fine effect. Among the best passages are the plaintive solo, 'O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets,' beautifully sung by Miss Pyne; a quartett, 'O Lord God of my salvation,' at the close of the first part; a tenor air, well rendered by Mr. Sims Reeves, 'God shall wipe all tears;' the storm chorus in the third part, the air, 'The eternal God is thy refuge,' followed by a Hebrew choral melody, 'Israel shall then dwell in safety;' and the concluding chorus, 'Marvellous are thy works. Amen.' As the work of a young native composer, *Israel Restored* deserves very high praise. Great musical knowledge and sound taste are apparent, and in harmony it is never at fault. There is almost too much attention paid to conventional rules, and it seems as if the composer were fettered by fear of running into any extravagance. With more confidence higher effects might be attained, and greater success would be certain, even though attended with occasional failure. The tendency of the other oratorio, the *Jerusalem* of Mr. Pierson, is all the other way. He has no fear of departure from established usage, and attempts a style successful to some extent through the genius and skill of the composer, but with far greater faults than Dr. Bexfield. Mr. Pierson aims constantly at striking and startling effects, by abrupt transitions to other keys, by introducing irregular series of notes instead of measured melodies, and by the general use of chromatic or free style of harmony. The adoption of *arioso* connectives, in place of the usual recitatives, we do not object to so much, except as it indicates a desire of singularity. With a composer of less ability, these innovations, or rather imitations of a young German school, would have damaged the success of any oratorio. As it is, the *Jerusalem* presents many points worthy of admiration, but will scarcely stand severe examination as a whole. Beautiful passages there are, such as the melodies of 'How shall I pardon thee for this?' the responsive choruses of which were very fine; 'He shall wipe away all tears,' sung by Madame Viardot; and 'For a small moment I have hid my face,' by Signor Gardoni. In the piece No. 33 in the Score, 'As when he fought in the day of battle,' there is fine martial spirit. The choral display is grand in 'The sun and moon shall be darkened,' and other choruses are managed with masterly effect, as is the concluding 'Jubilate.' At the close Mr. Pierson was called for, and hailed with much applause. Of his power and originality as a composer there is no question, but without more chastened taste and correct judgment works even of higher genius fail to become classical, or even permanently popular. But there is the spirit in Mr. Pierson to aspire to excellence, and there is material in this oratorio, if modified, to form a work of high reputation. We must not omit to mention another new production of this festival, the anthem of Mr. Henry Leslie. Here originality was not apparent, but fine musical taste and solid learning were displayed. The melodies are sweet, and some of the choruses striking and

effective, especially the double chorus, 'Kings with their armies did flee apace,' and the concluding chorus in A major. Altogether it was a fine Handelian study. On the same day there was a tribute to Wellington in the performance of the 'Dead March in Saul,' and the chorus, 'Glorious Hero,' led by Madame Viardot. An original dirge by Mr. Macfarren, of little merit, was also sung at one of the evening concerts by Mr. Sims Reeves. On Friday the *Messiah* was performed in a manner which was worth all the time and labour of the Committee for the year.

With regard to the financial success of this festival, it appears that there has been a successive decline. Large revenues for charitable objects must not henceforth be expected; but the encouragement of art and of artists, and the gratification of musical taste, are worthy of the sustained exertions of those by whom these Norwich Festivals have been made celebrated.

Madame Grisi, Mdle. Bertrandi, Mario, and F. Lablache, with F. Mori, as pianist, are to give two concerts in the Music-Hall at Edinburgh next week.

The destinies of the Italian theatre at Paris continue to occupy the musical circles of that city. Mr. Lumley, when our accounts left, had not been able to complete his arrangements, pecuniary and artistic; and it had been notified to him by the government that if he should not do so within a certain number of days, the privilege would be transferred to another. The theatre generally opens about the middle of October, but it is impossible that it can do so now, even if Mr. Lumley retains it; and if he be deprived of it, the opening will necessarily be much later. President Bonaparte has taken boxes himself, and means, it is said, to compel his senators, aides-de-camp, functionaries, and others who live on the public purse, to do the same. But practical men are firmly of opinion that it is utterly impossible to make the house a paying concern. The *engouement* for Italian music has long been on the wane in Paris; and the aristocracy are but little disposed, under the present political régime, to pay highly for a thing which is no longer a distinctive mark of fashion. Whoever may take the theatre will, it is said, engage Tamburini and Persiani. It will not be possible to obtain Lablache, as he goes to St. Petersburg.

There has been quite an *émeute* in the *corps de ballet* at the Grand Opera at Paris, owing to the engagement of Fanny Cerito. Plunkett and several of the principal *danseuses* have put an end to their contracts, sooner than accept her as a colleague; and Mdle. Priora, the Italian, who has made herself very popular amongst the Parisians, could with difficulty be dissuaded from following their example. The new ballet in which Cerito is to appear is in active preparation. In music, the earliest novelty talked of is Rossini's *Moïse*. As to Meyerbeer's *Africaine*, it is once again laid on the shelf.

The Opéra Comique is now rehearsing a new opera by Auber, with Mdle. Caroline Duprez in the principal character. Works by Thomas, Boisselot, and Clapisson, are also in preparation.

We mentioned last week, after a Swedish journal, that Jenny Lind had given 400,000 rixdollars for the establishment of girls' schools in Sweden. By Stockholm newspapers received this week, we perceive that it is quite true that the money has been given; and it is added that Jenny has appointed two clergymen of the cathedral in that city distributors of it. The 400,000 rixdollars in question amount to not less than 40,000*l.* English money. Verily the Swedish nightingale rivals Miss Burdett Coutts in her generosity.

Te Deum. Composed for Solo Voices and Chorus, and the Accompaniment compressed from the Score for the Pianoforte or Organ. By Edward Francis Fitzwilliam. D'Almaine and Co.

THE dedication of this work, by his permission, to Dr. Spohr, marks somewhat the general taste of the composer as to style. But there is little imitation of the deep grandeur of Spohr's sacred music. In more cheerful strain, as befits the subject, is

this *Te Deum* written; lighter than is accordant with the general idea of our English cathedral music, and more in the style of the continental mass music, of which Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven have left unapproachable masterpieces. The choral harmonization is well managed by Mr. Fitzwilliam, and is most creditable to his musical learning and taste. In some passages there is fine melody, especially in the duetto, "Te per orbem terrarum sancta confitetur Ecclesia." In the fugue of the last movement, "In te Domine speravi," considerable knowledge and skill in counterpoint are displayed. On the whole, this *Te Deum* is an effective composition, with some passages of much force and beauty.

THE DRAMA.

THERE is little to record under this head beyond the gratifying announcement that the HAYMARKET is to be purged this evening of *Jack Sheppard* and her pals. On Monday commences Mr. Webster's farewell season as lessee and manager. The play is to be Bulwer's comedy of *Money*, with Mr. Barry Sullivan in the part of *Evelyn*. There is no notice at present of any novelty.

The ADELPHI opens on the same evening in its own proper colours with *Green Bushes*, in which Madame Celeste will doubtless meet with a hearty welcome on the occasion of her return from America.

Lastly, 'Her Majesty's servants,' who have not been heard of for some time, will appear this evening at the Theatre Royal DRURY LANE, in *Brydges Street*, in Bulwer's historical play of *Richelieu*, to be followed by a legitimate course of ballet and burlesque.

At the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE an organophonic band of Hungarians have been endeavouring to represent the 'whole strength' of an orchestra by a vocal imitation of the several instruments. We fear, however, that their efforts in raising the wind have not been attended with very marked success. The result of their performance is weak, and the reluctant grimaces of the trumpet, cymbals, and ophicleide, are apt to provoke a smile. The leader, a tall moustachioed Magyar, imitates the penny trumpet with success, but the effect on the whole is not equal to what we have heard produced in our youthful days by a band of small-tooth combs. Amongst the wind instruments the composer of the advertisements is perhaps the most distinguished.

The Théâtre Français at Paris has brought out during the week a four-act comedy by M. Fr. Wey, called *Stella*. It was a complete failure. The plot was so obscure as to be incomprehensible, and the dialogue was by no means brilliant.

Madame Sand offered a piece in three acts, called *Nello*, to the Variétés, and Frederick Lemaitre was to have supported the principal character in it. But the management has been obliged to restore the play to the authoress, on account of its radical unfitness for its *troupe* of comedians and *farceurs*. Some amusement has been created by the manager, a M. Carpiér, having written a most bombastic letter to the newspapers on the subject. In this epistle, in order to soothe Madame Sand's mortification, he declares that she displays in the piece "sublimity of conception and language," "lyrism of inspiration," &c.

Mdle. Plessy, the once-popular and excellent actress of the Théâtre Français, has paid the 4000*l.* damages to that theatre, to which she was condemned some years ago for breach of her engagement and flight into Russia. Having thus made her peace with the Français she will probably return to it, on the completion of her Russian engagement.

A play called *Richard III.*, by M. Victor Séjour, with Ligier as *Richard*, was brought out on Tuesday last at the Porte St. Martin.

A new farce by Bauernfeld, *At Versailles*, is about to be acted in the King's Theatre at Berlin.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G. R.—J. T. K.—R. J. P.—R. S. P.—received.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S MAGAZINE AND LITERARY AND POLITICAL ESSAYIST, No. 3, for October, price One Shilling, contains—
1. The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli—the Author and the Politician.
2. The Wrongs of the Eagles.
3. Sterne and his Sentimentalism.
4. 'The Times' Newspaper as an Historical Document.
5. Something about Georgey, the Hungarian General.
6. Manchester and Cambridge.
7. Horatius Anglicanus (continued).
8. Confessions of a Literary Man. Chapters VI. to X.
9. Victor Hugo's 'Napoleon the Little.'
London: Thomas Bosworth, 215, Regent Street.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER, 1852, contains—

1. The Kaisers and their Characteristics.
2. Remarks on Passages in Pope's Essay on Criticism.
3. Godfrey William Leibnitz. Concluding Part.
4. The Historian of Durham.
5. Stowe Burdolf Church, Norfolk (Two Plates).
6. List of the Nobility of Scotland, 1592.
7. Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban:—1. Bondage in England; 2. Religious Opinions of Spinoza; 3. Visit of James II. to Shrewsbury; 4. Iconic Vicissitudes; 5. English Alchemists; 6. Derivation of the opprobrious word *Wekare*.
With Notes of the Month, Historical Reviews, and very ample Reports of the recent Archaeological Meetings at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newark, and Ludlow.
The Obituary contains Memoirs of the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Hamilton, Vice-Chancellor Sir James Parker, G. R. Porter, Esq., Joseph Fletcher, Esq., Dr. Herbert Mayo, Mrs. H. N. Coleridge, Mr. John Camden Neild, the miser, &c. &c. Price 2s. 6d.
Nichols and Son, 25, Parliament Street.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL (OCTOBER 1st), containing the TRANSACTIONS of the PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

CONTENTS.—The Admission of Members into the Pharmaceutical Society.—The Educational Resources of Pharmaceutical Students.—Toxicology.—The Operation of the Sale of Arsenic Act.—Meeting on the Pharmacy Act.—Report upon Original Gravities.—Payon's Peruvian Barks.—The late Earthquake.—Coscium Fenestratum.—Columba Wood of Ceylon.—Gallum Verrum and Gallum Aparine.—Anomum Granum.—Paradisi.—Arestophylus. Uva-Ursi.—The Detection of the Organic Alkaloids in Cases of Poisoning.—Saccharated Hydrate of Magnesia.—Death supposed to have been occasioned by Opium.—OBITUARY: Buchner, &c. &c. Price 1s.
London: John Churchill, Princes Street, Leicester Square; Macmillan and Stewart, Edinburgh; and Fannin and Co., Dublin.
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BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
1, Princes Street, Bank, London.

Established August 1, 1837.—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., cap. 9.

Chairman—Colonel ROBERT ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

INCREASING RATES OF PREMIUM.

A Table especially adapted to the securing of Loans or Debts, and to all other cases where a Policy may be required for a temporary purpose only, but which may be kept up, if necessary, throughout the whole term of life.

HALF-CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.

Credit given for half the amount of the First Seven Annual Premiums, the amount of the unpaid Half-Premiums being deducted from the sum assured when the Policy becomes a claim.

SUM ASSURED PAYABLE DURING LIFE.

The amount payable at the death of the Assured, if he die before attaining the age of sixty, but to the assured himself, if he attain that age, thus combining a provision for old age with an assurance upon life.

ORPHAN'S ENDOWMENT BRANCH.

Established for the purpose of affording to parents and others the means of having children educated and started in life, by securing annuities, to commence at the parents' death, and to be paid until a child, if a son, shall attain his 21st year, or, if a daughter, her 25th year of age.

These Annuities are at any time commutable for their full value, if a ready money capital is required for a marriage portion, or on entering into business or a profession.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION,
1, Princes Street, Bank, London.

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Annual division of profits—applied in reduction of the current year's premium.

Policy holders entitled to participate in the profits after payment of five or seven annual premiums according to the table of rates selected.

Premiums charged for every three months' difference of age—not, as is usually the case, for every whole year only.

Half credit policies granted on terms unusually favourable to the assured, the amount of half premiums for which credit is given, being liquidated out of the profits.

At the Annual General Meeting on the 27th April last, a reduction of 30 per cent. was made in the present year's premium on all policies of five or seven years' standing.

A Board of Directors is attendance daily at 2 o'clock.
Age of the assured in every case admitted in the policy.
Medical attendants remunerated in all cases for their reports.

(PROPRIETARY.)			(MUTUAL.)		
Extract from the Half Credit Rates of Premium.			Extract from Table with Participation in Profits, after Seven Yearly Payments.		
Age.	Half Premium during First Seven Years.	Whole (Annual) Premium for Remainder of Life.	Age.	Annual Premium.	Half-Yearly Premium.
25	£ 0 19 7	£ 1 19 2	30	£ 2 7 3	£ 1 4 2
30	£ 1 1 9	£ 2 3 6	35	£ 2 7 6	£ 1 4 4
35	£ 1 4 11	£ 2 9 10	40	£ 2 7 10	£ 1 4 6
40	£ 1 9 2	£ 2 18 4	45	£ 2 8 2	£ 1 4 8
45	£ 1 14 10	£ 3 9 8	50	£ 3 3 0	£ 1 12 3
50	£ 2 2 6	£ 4 5 0	55	£ 3 3 4	£ 1 12 6
55	£ 2 12 9	£ 5 5 6	60	£ 3 4 7	£ 1 13 1
60	£ 3 6 8	£ 6 13 4			

E. R. FOSTER, Resident Director.
ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

AND

FIELD MARSHAL

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., and G.C.M.G.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Established A.D. 1837, for GENERAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, 13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON.

Assurances are granted upon the lives of persons in every profession and station in life, and for every part of the world, with the exception of the Western Coast of Africa within the Tropics.

The Rates of Premiums are constructed upon Sound Principles with reference to every Colony, and by payment of a moderate addition to the Home Premium, in case of increase of risk, persons assured in this office may change from one climate to another, without forfeiting their policies.

FOUR FIFTHS of the PROFITS are divided amongst the Assured. The circumstances of the Society, on the occasion of the Second Septennial Division of Profits, in the year 1851, warranted the apportionment of a Very Liberal Bonus.

The additions to various Policies are shown in the following examples:—

Age when Assured.	Policy effected in.	Sum Assured.	Total Additions in 1851.	Participants
25	1838	£1000	£164 12 2	in Two Septennial Divisions of Profits.
35	1838	£1000	£176 19 8	
45	1838	£1000	£219 6 6	
53	1838	£1000	£235 19 8	
64	1838	£1000	£268 1 3	in One Septennial Division of Profits.
26	1844	£1000	£49 12 0	
36	1844	£1000	£59 4 9	
46	1844	£1000	£77 13 0	
55	1844	£1000	£83 13 7	
66	1844	£1000	£94 15 8	

JOSEPH CARTWRIGHT BRETTELL, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY are desirous of Lending Parties

Assuring in the Office, £20,000, in Loans of £100 and upwards, on any of the undermentioned securities, viz.—Freeholds, Copyholds, or Leaseholds, Life Interests, and Reversions, also on sufficient Personal Security. For further information, apply either at the Chief Offices, No. 37, Old Jewry, London; or to any of the Society's Agents in the Provinces.

The usual Commission will be allowed on Policies.

THOMAS ALFRED POIT, Secretary.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITIES, &c.
48, Gracechurch Street, London.

SAMUEL HAYTHURST LUCAS, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq., M.P., Deputy-Chairman.
Consulting Actuary—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT FOR 1851:

"In the year ending the 20th November, 1851, 1231 Policies have been issued; the Annual Premiums on which amount to £18,498 8s. 6d.

"Since the establishment of the Institution in December, 1835, 13,729 Policies have been effected, and the Annual Income is £189,240 2s.

"The balance of receipts over the disbursements in 1851 is £114,623 3s. 9d.; and the Capital is now £738,492 18s. 4d."

The forthcoming Quinquennial Division of Profits will be made up to the 20th November next, and all who effect Assurances before that time will participate in the profits which may accrue to such policies.

By a recent Act of Parliament the Directors are empowered to grant Loans to Members on the security of their Policies to the extent of their value.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st October, are reminded that the same must be paid within 30 days from that date.

The Directors' Report for 1851 may be had on application at the Office, or of the Agents in the country.

Sept. 16, 1852. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

THOMAS NEWMAN HUNT, Esq., Chairman.
JOHN HORSLEY PALMER, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

A NEW SCALE OF PREMIUMS on Insurances for the whole term of life has recently been adopted, by which a material reduction has been made at all ages below 50 years.

FOUR-FIFTHS, or 80 per cent. of the Profits, are assigned to Policies every fifth year; and may be applied to increase the sum insured; to an immediate payment in Cash; or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

ONE-THIRD of the Premium on Insurances of £500 and upwards for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience; by which means £1500 may be insured for the present outlay otherwise required for £1000.

LOANS.—The Directors will lend Sums of £50 and upwards on the security of Policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

SECURITY.—Those who effect Insurances with this Company are protected by its large Subscribed Capital from the risk incurred by members of Mutual Societies.

INSURANCES without participation in Profits may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1836, at 10, WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL, and 29 and 21, POULTRY, LONDON.

Capital, Two Millions Sterling. Reserved Funds, £346,000. Liability of Proprietors unlimited.

MICHAELMAS POLICIES should be renewed within fifteen days after the 29th September; the Renewal Receipts are in the hands of the Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE at home and abroad on liberal terms.

LIFE INSURANCE in all its branches.

LIFE POLICIES, when taken out under Table No. 2, have FIXED BONUS GUARANTEED TO THEM, not contingent on Profits, without any Liability of Partnership to the Assured, and at moderate Premiums.

Prospectuses, and all information, may be had on application.

BENJAMIN HENDERSON, Resident Secretary.
SWINTON ROULT, Secretary to the Company.

NO ERROR WILL VITIATE A POLICY.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1797.

OFFICES,—70, Lombard Street, City; and 57, Charing Cross, Westminster.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Gurney Barclay, Esq.	Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq.
William Cotton, Esq., F.R.S.	Thomas Hodgson, Esq.
William Davis, Esq.	Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.
Richard Fuller, Esq.	J. Petty Muspratt, Esq.
Jas. A. Gordon, M.D., F.R.S.	C. Hampden Turner, Esq., F.R.S.
Henry Grace, Esq.	Matthew Whiting, Esq.

Auditors—Emanuel Goodhart, Esq., John Davis, Esq., John Haggard, D.C.L.

BONUS.—At the division of profits declared up to 3rd July, 1847, the bonus added to the policies effected in the seven preceding years on the "return system" averaged 33 per Cent. on the premiums paid. Four-fifths or 80 per Cent. of the profits are divided amongst the policy-holders.

LOANS in connexion with Life Assurance on approved security. ANNUAL PREMIUM required for the Assurance of £160, for the whole term of life:—

Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
15	£ 1 11 0	£ 1 15 0	40	£ 2 18 10	£ 3 6 5
20	£ 1 13 10	£ 1 19 3	50	£ 4 0 9	£ 4 10 7
30	£ 2 4 0	£ 2 10 4	60	£ 6 1 0	£ 6 7 4

ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION. — GODFREY'S

EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS is strongly recommended for Softening, Improving, Beautifying, and Preserving the SKIN, and giving it a blooming and charming appearance, being at once a most fragrant perfume and delightful cosmetic. It will completely remove Tan, Sun-burn, Redness, &c., and by its balsamic and healing qualities, render the skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, scurf, &c., clear it from every humour, pimple, or eruption; and by continuing its use only for a short time, the skin will become and continue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and beautiful.—Sold in bottles, price 2s. 9d., with directions for using it, by all Medicine Vendors and Perfumers.

JOHN MORTLOCK'S CHINA AND EARTHENWARE BUSINESS is CARRIED ON in OXFORD STREET

only. The premises are the most extensive in London, and contain an ample assortment of every description of goods of the first manufacturers. A great variety of dinner services at four guineas each, cash.—280, Oxford Street, near Hyde Park.

REEVE AND CO.'S PUBLICATIONS ON NATURAL HISTORY.

BADHAM'S ESCULENT FUNGUSES.	£1 1s.	HUSSEY'S MYCOLOGY (Second Series).	5s.
CATLOW'S SCRIPTURE ZOOLOGY.	10s. 6d.	INSECTA BRITANNICA.	£1 5s.
CATLOW'S DROPS OF WATER.	7s. 6d.	LANDSBOROUGH'S BRITISH SEAWEEDS.	10s. 6d.
CATLOW'S FIELD BOTANY.	10s. 6d.	LANDSBOROUGH'S BRITISH ZOOPHYTES.	10s. 6d.
CATLOW'S BRITISH ENTOMOLOGY.	10s. 6d.	MANN'S STELLAR UNIVERSE.	5s.
CURTIS'S BRITISH ENTOMOLOGY.	£21.	MOORE'S BRITISH FERNS.	10s. 6d.
CURTIS'S BOTANICAL MAGAZINE.	£2 2s.	RALFS'S BRITISH DESMIDIEÆ.	£1 10s.
EDWARDS'S WISDOM OF THE DEITY.	2s. 6d.	REEVE'S CONCHOLOGIA SYSTEMATICA.	£10.
GARDNER'S TRAVELS IN BRAZIL.	12s.	REEVE'S CONCHOLOGIA ICONICA.	£48 3s.
GOSSE'S BRITISH ORNITHOLOGY.	10s. 6d.	REEVE'S ELEMENTS OF CONCHOLOGY.	£1 15s.
HARVEY'S PHYCOLOGIA BRITANNICA.	£7 17s. 6d.	ROBERTS'S HISTORY OF MOLLUSCA.	10s. 6d.
HARVEY'S NEREIS AUSTRALIS.	£1 1s.	ROBERTS'S WOODLANDS.	10s. 6d.
HOOKE'S FLORA OF NEW ZEALAND.	£1 1s.	SANDERS'S CULTURE OF THE VINE.	5s.
HOOKE'S FLORA ANTARCTICA.	Col. £10 15s.	SEEMANN'S BOTANY OF THE <i>HERALD</i> .	10s.
HOOKE'S FLORA ANTARCTICA.	£7 10s.	SMITH'S PARKS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.	6s.
HOOKE'S CRYPTOGAMIA ANTARCTICA.	Col. £4 4s.	SOWERBY'S POPULAR MINERALOGY.	10s. 6d.
HOOKE'S CRYPTOGAMIA ANTARCTICA.	£2 17s.	STRICKLAND AND MELVILLE'S DODO.	£1 1s.
HOOKE'S RHODODENDRONS.	£3 16s.	TALPA'S CHRONICLE OF A CLAY FARM.	8s.
HOOKE'S VICTORIA REGIA.	£1 1s.	THOMPSON'S HIMALAYA AND TIBET.	15s.
HOOKE'S ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS.	£5 5s.	WHITE'S HISTORY OF MAMMALIA.	10s. 6d.
HOOKE'S JOURNAL OF BOTANY.	12s. 6d.	WOOD'S TOURIST'S FLORA.	18s.
HOOKE'S ICONES PLANTARUM.	£1 11s. 6d.	ZOOLOGY OF THE <i>SAMARANG</i> .	£3 10s.
HUSSEY'S BRITISH MYCOLOGY.	£7 12s. 6d.	ZOOLOGY OF THE <i>HERALD</i> .	10s.

REEVE AND CO., 5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN.